

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 115

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days.
BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH by sea in 15 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journey will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th May.	Perla	8000	Moolan	10000
23rd "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
31st "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
8th June	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
23rd "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
31st "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
8th July	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
23rd "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
31st "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
8th Aug.	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
23rd "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000
31st "	Salsette	8000	Moolan	10000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan

FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are

FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,

Acting Superintendent,

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	Murakami	4985	9th May	17th May
Asahi Maru	Shimada	6180	20th "	30th "
Yokohama Maru	Sano	3735	26th "	6th June
Yokohama Maru	Komatsu	3735	1st "	11th "
Yokohama Maru	Kawabuchi	4709	15th "	25th "
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th "	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING. BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Brand	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devon's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	6 0 2 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	6 0 2 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	6 0 2 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	5 12 2 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cornhill Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for cooily hire to cover the increased cost of haulage. Charge for cooily hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Branch Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coolie, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia	8475	10th May.	10th May.
City of Lahore	8475	10th May.	10th May.
City of Birmingham	8475	10th May.	10th May.
City of Calcutta	8475	10th May.	10th May.
City of Benares	8475	10th May.	10th May.
City of Manchester	8475	10th May.	10th May.
City of York	8475	10th May.	10th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

*"City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

†These steamers call at Port Sudan.

‡"City" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

§ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Bombay about.
*City of Poon	7467	2nd July.	10th July.
*City of Calcutta	7467	2nd July.	10th July.
*City of Yark	7467	2nd July.	10th July.
*City of Manchester	7467	2nd July.	10th July.
*City of Benares	7467	2nd July.	10th July.
*City of Birmingham	7467	2nd July.	10th July.
*City of Adalia	7467	2nd July.	10th July.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles.

‡Calling Karachi direct.

§ "Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.

	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	2nd class
Marseilles	Rs. 678	Rs. 591	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	604	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin. FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY".

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

PAYED UP CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 50,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART, Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2185, Mon. 18th May, 11 a.m. P.D. & C. M.

BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 21st May, a.m. P.D. & C. M.

LHASA, 2184, Fri. 22nd May *8 a.m. Direct to Port Blair.

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUCHAR.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May, calling at Muscat, Eushire, and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Panni, Charbar, Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Hengam, Linga, Bohrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Buehr.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.

*PENTAKOTTA, 3418, Thursday 28th May.

*PALAMCOTTA, 3413, 11th June.

*PURNIA, 3306, 25th "

*PUNDIA, 3805, 9th July.

Monambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nichol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

15th May, 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83-85, Meadows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 21,00,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 4,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 20,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).

Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).

J. C. Georges Bonifat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. Haekell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4 1/2 per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay

ELYSIA, 5388 Capt. P. McLean 23rd May 1914

Maasilia 5091 J. Thomson 24th June 1914

Olympia 5124 Capt. J. L. Henderson 24th June 1914

Circassia 5722 C. S. Osborne & S. A. 31st July 1914

Scindia 5106 Wm. Kelso 23rd July 1914

Castalia 5388 G. Mitchell 10th Aug. 1914

Maasilia 5091 J. Thomson 24th Sept. 1914

Olympia 5124 Capt. J. L. Henderson 23rd Sept. 1914

Circassia 5722 C. S. Osborne & S. A. 12th Oct. 1914

Scindia 5106 Wm. Kelso 21st Oct. 1914

Castalia 5388 G. Mitchell 24th Nov. 1914

Elysia 5388 Capt. P. McLean 21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Single. Return.

Bombay to Suez Rs. 415 Rs. 827

Bombay to Port Said Rs. 448 Rs. 877

Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool Rs. 653 Rs. 999

Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back Rs. 653 Rs. 999

Bombay to Gibraltar Rs. 590 Rs. 911

Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 605 Rs. 957

Bombay to New York Rs. 841 Rs. 1,429

Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez Rs. 449

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Line and Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India; patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 332, Esplanade Road. 1939a.

MOTOR CARS FROM POONA TO PANCH- Gani and Mahabeshwar. The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1939a.

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CAR- BON—A Novelty—The finest type-writing Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a second hand three-fourth or half size BILLIARD TABLE. State price and particulars to Box No. 432, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2583.

WANTED a LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST: temporary appointment. Salary Rs. 20 to 30 p.m. Apply to Box No. 455, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2593

WANTED THREE experienced STEAM ROLLER DRIVERS. Apply with terms before 25th May, 1914, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana District. 2601.

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, H. H. Rah. 2007

WANTED SITUATION as a Professor or Lecturer in Philosophy in any of the 1st grade colleges, for a Master of Arts in Mental and Moral science of the Madras University, with experience in lecturing to the college classes, with brilliant university career, aged 26, athletic and sportsman. Apply to "K" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2590

WANTED trained experienced instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Hubli Municipality, salary Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5 on approved service. Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and Canarese. Applicants with experience of Municipal work preferred. Applications stating age and qualifications should be sent to the Undersigned before 15th June, 1914.

W. W. COEN,
President, Hubli Municipality,
Hubli, 9th May, 1914. 2042

WANTED—A SUBOVERSEER for Raipur Municipality, on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 7-6 Cycle allowance. Post is permanent, pensionable on one year probation. Qualified hands with a few years' experience in Buildings and Roads need apply at once. Applications will be received by the undersigned up till 20th May 1914.

F. D. AHMED,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.

Municipal Office,
Raipur, 4th May 1914. 2030

WANTED two young and energetic men for the posts of MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT in the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Akola, Berar. Thorough knowledge of English, Marathi, Account-keeping, correspondence and office routine essential. Must be physically fit for constant touring in the district. Preference will be given to graduates, qualified in accounts and with Marathi as mother tongue. Decent salaries and testimonials, and references stating salary required, must reach the Undersigned before the 25th of May, 1914.

K. G. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Central Urban Bank, Ltd.,
Akola. 2090

WANTED.

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—a Lady's Maid from June. Apply stating reference etc. to Mrs. WIDDINGTON, c/o Major Widdington, 60th Rifles, Gharial, Murree Hills.

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED two first-class cornet players—Sikh, Dogra of Panj. Muhdn. Good prospects for really good players. Apply BAND PRESIDENT 24th Panjabis, Nowshera, N. W. F. P. 2053

WANTED a LOAN at 6 per cent. per annum on mortgage of sound immovable property in Poona. For particulars apply to L. E. ROSS & Co., Loan Brokers and Commission Agents, West Street Poona. 2579

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on pay for United Assurance Co., Life Marriage & Panayany Schemes. Monthly Premiums annas 8 to Rs. 2. Apply to GENERAL AGENT c/o The "Briton," Bombay. 2038.

WANTED, a really good fitter, familiar with road rollers and capable of testing boilers. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, by biennial instalments of Rs. 10.—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar. 2032

WANTED experienced AGENTS for canvassing Sola Hats in Bombay Province. Part preferred. Security Rs. 100 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply—P. I WORKS, 129-2, Mechow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 2056

WANTED at once a good SHORTHAND TYPIST for an Engineer's Office. Must be good at tabular work and figures. State previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 438, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2605

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specialty of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzad Tolemahmedkhan Sahab of Palanpur (North Gujarat). 1931

WANTED for the Technical Department of a local school a CAPABLE CARPENTRY TEACHER. One with Manual Training and third grade Drawing certificates preferred. Apply, stating least salary expected to Box No. 487, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2606

AN Assistant Engineer is required by the District Board, Shahpur District, Punjab, to assist the District Engineer. Applicant must be an European and have had some experience on Roads and Buildings. A probation of six months will be demanded.—Apply stating qualifications and terms to DISTRICT ENGINEER, Shahpur, Shahpur District, Punjab. 2051

WANTED—A PROFESSOR or LECTURER in English from 10th June, 1914, for a period of one year or more, to fill a temporary vacancy. Salary according to qualifications and lecturing experience. Copies of not more than four testimonials required. Applications must reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than Monday, 1st June, 1914. 2604

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR Wanted.—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs. 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Lusein, Burma. 2054

WANTED an experienced trained graduate for the post of Head Master of D.A.A.V. Aided High School, Ajmer, on Rs. 140 p.m.

Also two other graduates experienced, B. Sc or trained to work as Assistants. Salaries Rs. 50, Rs. 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Arya Samajist will be preferred.

Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1914.

MITHAN LALL BHARGAWA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 2052

WANTED an Assistant Agricultural Chemist at Sabour, Bihar, pay Rs. 150-0-230. Applicants should show evidence of having had experience in an agricultural chemical laboratory and should if possible hold an Agricultural Diploma.

Applications, with statement of experience and testimonials, to be made to the undersigned before the 25th instant.

C. SOMERS TAYLOR,
Agricultural Chemist,
Bihar & Orissa, Sabour, Bihar.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An Assistant Mechanic Electrician, from 25 to 30 years of age, for the E. I. Railway, Carriage and Wagon Department. Candidates must have been trained in the Shops of a British or Colonial Railway, and have considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains (preferably Stone & Co.'s system). Absolute competency, successful management of staff, and thorough knowledge of maintenance and un-keep relating to electric equipment of trains, are essential. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem on approved service.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lilloah, not later than the 31st May 1914.

R. S. HIGGINS,
Agent,
East Indian Railway,
Calcutta, 8th May, 1914. 2603

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-8 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.
PAIRIES, Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 & Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Composite twin screw launch "RAM-ESHWARAM."

HULL 9ft. by 18ft. by 7ft. 6in has large cabin and steam windlass.
BOILER 10ft. by 9ft. 6in. 2 furnaces 80 lbs. pressure.

ENGINES compound surface condensing, cylinders 11in. (2) by 19in. stroke 16 in.

This launch now lies off Mazagon, and is open to inspection, on application to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 2472

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation 1st Floor, Orient Building, Rent Rs. 140 from 1st June. Also 3rd & 4th floors, house No 265, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station, for offices or residences. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 2600

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple. Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box No. 520, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR holding Certificate of the Bombay Sanitary Surveyor's Class, Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, plus Rs. 10 allowance. Apply in writing and stating experience to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate. 250

WANTED TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of TEMPORARY ENGINEERS for the investigation and execution of Forest tramway lines, construction of Forest roads, improvements to water ways for the conveyance of Forest produce, etc. The work may also consist of the necessity arise of ordinary duty in the Public Works Department. The pay will be according to qualifications and will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowance, the latter as also leave rules being in accordance with the rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations for Temporary Employees.

The work for which Engineers are required is likely to last several years, and though it may lie in any part of the Madras Presidency it is likely that, to begin with, it will be chiefly on the western side of the Presidency.

Only candidates with good physique and who are especially qualified for the sort of work required of them need apply.

Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars, together with copies of testimonials.

(1) Date of birth.

(2) Places of Education.

(3) Examinations passed, or degrees obtained.

(4) Least salary that would be accepted.

(5) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries drawn, period of each, and reason for termination of service.

(6) Knowledge of oriental languages.

(7) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made, if necessary for further particulars.

Applications should reach the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Stonehouse Hill, Coimbatore, K. R. S. HIGGINS, Agent, before 15th June 1914.

S. B. MURRAY,
Ag. Chief Engineer, P. W. D. 2573

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal a competitive examination for the admission of one locally selected candidate into the Bengal Pilot Service will be held at the Port Office, 151, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 5th October, 1914. Candidates wishing to appear should submit their applications to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

2. The candidate is eligible for this examination who has not passed the middle scholarship examination under the code of Regulations for European schools or the Calcutta University Entrance examination or its equivalent.

Candidates will be examined in Navigation Seamanship up to the standard of a 2nd Mate in the Merchant Service.

3. He must have served at sea for four years of which not less than three years must have been Merchant Vessels of not less than three hundred tons register, employed in the foreign trade, as a seaman or apprentice and he must produce satisfactory certificates from the Masters he has sailed under.

4. He must be not less than 18 or more than 25 years of age and descended from European or Eurasian parents domiciled in India.

5. He must produce a medical certificate as to his eye-sight given by a general medical officer or a Pilot in a tropical climate from a Government Medical Officer at his own expense and a satisfactory evidence as to his moral character.

C. J. K. KENDALL,
Comdr. R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.
The 8th May, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi: Gwalior; Meerut; Saharanpur; Jalandhar; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Seats, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Saharanpur; Saharanpur and Jalandhar; Jalandhar and Peshawar and Jalandhar and Dehra Dun (for Mussorie).

From Bombay.	Stations.	Dep.	From Bombay.	Stations.	Dep.
17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35	17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
22-15 Dep.	Meerut	Dep. 7-12	22-15 Dep.	Meerut	Dep. 7-12
7-52 Dep.	Bhopal	Dep. 20-57	7-52 Dep.	Bhopal	Dep. 20-57
13-4 Dep.	Jalandhar	Dep. 15-18	13-4 Dep.	Jalandhar	Dep. 15-18
15-8 Dep.	Gwalior	Dep. 14-0	15-8 Dep.	Gwalior	Dep. 14-0
18-44 Dep.	Muttra	Dep. 10-14	18-44 Dep.	Muttra	Dep. 10-14
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 7-45	21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 7-45
22-0 Dep.	Gwalior	Dep. 7-5	22-0 Dep.	Gwalior	Dep. 7-5
22-24 Dep.	Meerut	Dep. 5-50	22-24 Dep.	Meerut	Dep. 5-50
23-0 Dep.	Saharanpur	Dep. 5-55	23-0 Dep.	Saharanpur	Dep. 5-55
3-0 Dep.	Amala Cantonment	Dep. 2-17	3-0 Dep.	Amala Cantonment	Dep. 2-17
6-24 Dep.	Jalandhar	Dep. 23-57	6-24 Dep.	Jalandhar	Dep. 23-57
6-43 Dep.	Amritsar	Dep. 21-1	6-43 Dep.	Amritsar	Dep. 21-1
9-38 Dep.	Lahore	Dep. 20-0	9-38 Dep.	Lahore	Dep. 20-0
16-5 Dep.	Rawalpindi	Dep. 13-25	16-5 Dep.	Rawalpindi	Dep. 13-25
23-15 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	Dep. 8-45	23-15 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	Dep. 8-45

Between Bombay and Simla.

From Bombay.	Stations.	Dep.	From Bombay.	Stations.	Dep.
17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35	17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
18-4 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 15-14	18-4 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 15-14
24-30 Dep.	Amala	Dep. 7-10	24-30 Dep.	Amala	Dep. 7-10
1-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 1-50	1-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 1-50
5-23 Arr.	Kalka	Dep. 0-40	5-23 Arr.	Kalka	Dep. 0-40
6-15 Dep.	Simla	Dep. 24-0	6-15 Dep.	Simla	Dep. 24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla	Dep. 18-0	12-10 Arr.	Simla	Dep. 18-0

Between Bombay and Lucknow.

From Bombay.	Stations.	Dep.	From Bombay.	Stations.	Dep.
17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35	17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
18-4 Dep.	Jalandhar	Dep. 15-14	18-4 Dep.	Jalandhar	Dep. 15-14
19-15 Dep.	Oran	Dep. 15-59	19-15 Dep.	Oran	Dep. 15-59
20-50 Arr.	Lucknow	Dep. 9-32	20-50 Arr.	Lucknow	Dep. 9-32

Between Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

From Jhansi.	Stations.	Dep.	From Jhansi.	Stations.	Dep.
13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Dep. 15-56	13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Dep. 15-56
15-18 Arr.	Gwalior	Dep. 14-0	15-18 Arr.	Gwalior	Dep. 14-0
21-0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 8-0	21-0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 8-0
1-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 7-55	1-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. 7-55
1-4 Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep. 3-48	1-4 Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep. 3-48
5-0 Dep.	Saharanpur	Dep. 2-50	5-0 Dep.	Saharanpur	Dep. 2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lahore	Dep. 1-42	6-43 Arr.	Lahore	Dep. 1-42
7-10 Arr.	Dehra Dun	Dep. 21-15	7-10 Arr.	Dehra Dun	Dep. 21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHEETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders of the rates of Freight at which the Owners of the steamers are prepared to contract for the shipment of piece goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:

1. The ship owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association from the 1st day of January, 1916, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer, such steamers must be classed 100 A 1 in Lloyd's shipping Register.

2. The British Corporation having a Registered measurement of not less than 1,200 Tons; steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of piece goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before time of sailing, each steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages, if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trip.

3. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to tender to the steamers so to be despatched all piece goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of Freight.

Copies of contract containing terms, similar to these, and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association, can be had from the undersigned on application. The Agent in Bombay of the steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.

The rates to be tendered must be:

1. For Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and for Freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges, including free delivery in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks. Goods from other Towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of cost of connection from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

2. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach him on or before 30th June 1914.

NO UNDERTAKING is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from Individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

JAVIERAND KALLIANJI,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MAZAGON.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Bai Nandagirdi, widow of Hiralal D. Saraya and on account and at risk of Sardar Vagoji Cooverji Rajeshirke and Sardar Manaji Cooverji Rajeshirke, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned dates and times, the following landed properties on the premises.

LOT No. 1.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 20TH MAY, 1914.

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Hornby Road and Raghoonath Dadaji Street, within the Fort District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 442. Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 695 and 839 and New Survey Nos. S. 2/8847, 2 8889 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the house of Bai Pirojibai

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

London, May 13th.	
Consols 2 1/2 %	74 1/2 ugd.
Exchange on London at Paris For 25.18 plus 1 1/2	
Berlin 3 %	20.49 ugd.
Bar Silver Spot	26.15 plus 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 plus 1-16
Closing Tote of silver—Firm 1 Buyer.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/4 %	63 3/4 ugd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-13 13-16 ugd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3 1/4 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88 1/2 plus 1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 15.16 plus 1/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3 1/2 ugd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 1/2 plus 1/4
" " " 6 " "	6 " "
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2 plus 1/4
" 7 day market loans	2 1/2 " "

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.	
Ra.	Ra.
3,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta	
7,80,000 " " to Bombay	14,00,000
2,80,000 " " to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/32 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.	
Tenders on Bombay at 1/32 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay	16.00
2,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	6,00,000
4,00,000 " " to Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/32 (Min. Rate) Received 10 % above that rate in full.	
Tenders on Bombay at 1/32 (Min. Rate) Received 10 % above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay	16.00
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 8,70,100
Amount to be allotted next Week	Rs. 20,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 13th.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
" " to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York July	12.35-5
Futures at New York Oct.	11.72-3
Advanced early on Bull support and short covering declined later owing to Longs unloading	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.20 ugd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1/2 ugd.
Tone of Spot Cotton—steady	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.76-4
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	11.77-2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2 ugd.
Demand Bills	4.87 1/2 plus 1/4
Silver Commercial Bars	58 1/2-3

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	100
" Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton—Spot—Good business done—Firm.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Steady with a moderate demand.	
Mid. Americans	7.47 plus 10
Egyptian P.E.F.	9.15 " 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 12.41 plus 1/4
" " " " "	Oct. 11.78 " 3
New York Official noon call	July 12.36 " 4
" " " " "	Oct. 11.75 ugd.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 12.83 plus 3/4
" " " " "	Oct. 11.83 " 4

CLOSING PRICES.

To-day's price.	
M.I.	7.06 plus 1/4
J.J.	6.91 " 4
A.S.	6.88 " 4
S.O.	6.50 " 5
N.O.	6.40 " 5
N.D.	6.33 " 5
D.J.	6.31 " 5
J.F.	6.31 " 5
F.M.	6.32 " 5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London May 13th.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.	
C.I.F. May-June; London sellers unchanged	38
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs.	
C.I.F. May-June Hull sellers quite unchd.	37 1/2
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May-June firm sellers unchanged	34
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. May-June firm nominal unchanged	34 1/2
South Australian nominal	
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June Antwerp nominal unchanged	53 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers New Terms	54 1/2-8
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers New Terms 50 1/2 plus 1/4	
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers firm New Terms easier	50 1/2-3
Calcutta Linseed New Terms May-June London done easier	48-6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers easier	45 1/2-3
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). June-July; Hull done steady unchanged	26.0.0
METALS.	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	283 1/2-3
Copper Braziers	277-3
Yellow Metal unchanged	3d
FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal done 11-3 plus 6d	

Arrivals:—“Imani,” “Umona” SUGAR.	
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; unchanged	12.8 1/2
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May-Dec.	9.4-4 1/2
Oct.	9.7-1 1/2
Market remains idle	
R.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet unchanged	13.3 1/2
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta nominal	
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay nominal quiet	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet unchanged	11.10 1/2
BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.	
Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34.3
" " Mutton	36.3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet unchanged	2.10

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.	
Bombay, 14th May 1914.	
Packages.	Ra. From Banks.
10 boxes gold	10,65,600 London Chartered
31 " " " "	10,31,520 " National
and sovs.	15,000 " "
14 boxes gold	6,88,500 " The Supdt. P.
and sovs.	30,000 " & O.S.N. Coy
MONEY.	
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 14 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.	
There is no change in the Bank of Bombay rate, which remains at 6 per cent.	
EXCHANGE.	
The Market is flat. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance and rates are 1/32 lower. Bills are still scarce.	
We quote:—	
BANKS SELLING—	
T. T. ready	1 3 31-32 to 3 15-16
D. D. mail	1 3 31-32
T. T. forward, June-July	1 3 15-16
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D. D. ready	1 4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 3-16
" " forward, July	1 4 3-16
" 6 m-s ready	1 4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	170 1/2
Marks	138 1/2
60 days Hongkong	143
" " Shanghai	193
" " Japan	150
BULLION.	
Bar Silver in London was 1/16 higher both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 1/16 and 27 respectively. The Market opened steady and has improved 1 to 2 annas during the day with a fair business doing.	
We quote:—	
English bar gold	24 0 9
Australian bar gold	24 0 0
Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78 8 0
1st Settlement	78 7 0
2nd Settlement	78 8 0
Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 12th May 1914.	
G. I. B. Railway	64,707
P. & C. I. Railway	35,485

GOVERNMENT PAPER.	
The Paper Market stood steady to-day and business for the 29th May delivery was done at Rs. 95-10-6 and Rs. 95-11. The closing rate was Rs. 95-10-6 (sellers). Calcutta quotations were as follows at 3 p.m.:—	
Ready, Rs. 95-15-0.	
Forward, Rs. 95-12-0.	
Tone, steady.	
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-8 (New Issue).	
SHARES.	
The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day with only a slight rise in certain Mill shares.	
David improved to Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 457 1/2.	
Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,030.	
Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,830.	
Kohinoors kept unchanged at Rs. 735.	
Currimbhai stood at Rs. 21 1/2 and Crescent at Rs. 110.	
Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 92 1/2.	
Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 226 moved up to Rs. 229 but closed at Rs. 223 (buyers).	
Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,055.	
Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 62.	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 79 1/2 and Deferred at Rs. 143 for June delivery.	
COTTON.	
The following are the latest private cables to hand:—	
Weld and Co. (Liverpool):—"Strong broader Market. Shorts covering and general buying on confirmation of unfavourable weather in Texas. Later prices eased on some long liquidation and New York straddle selling. Selling absorbed by reported buying of New Orleans." (New York):—"Market declined on considerable long liquidation; closed steady." (Weather):—"Our own expert in Texas wires:—"Very heavy rains yesterday night in many sections, also light showers over much of Texas. Light rains beneficial. Heavy rains damaging cotton and delaying preparations. Conditions on the whole very bad. Damage already done will be difficult to overcome." Our travelling man wires from Georgia:—"Condition of crop is generally favourable in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. In southern portion of Georgia and Alabama crop is about 10 to 14 days earlier." (Gruening):—"Rains seem to have set in Texas and Oklahoma. The feeling here is bullish."	
The American Markets closed a few points lower, there being a slight reaction after yesterday's advance. Further fluctuations are probable.	
The Local Market opened rather easier; prices being about Rs. 1 lower all round.	

For forward delivery there has been very little enquiry but rates have kept fairly steady throughout the day. New crop is a trifle easier at the close but business in the bazaar is slack.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills which holders are meeting.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.	
Growth.	Super. Fine. Good. Delivery.
H. G. Bengala	212 " Jan. 1915
M. G. Gongsals	197 " May
M. G. Soland-Punjab	198 187 " "
M. G. Khandesh	245 " "
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	242 " "
M. G. Yotmal	232 " "
M. G. Mangamangam	225 " "
M. G. Akota, Khamgaum	209 " "
M. G. Amroli	215 " Jan. 1915
M. G. Broach	271 " May
M. G. Dholka	282 " March 1915
M. G. Mutia	194 187 " "
M. G. Western	245 " "
M. G. Western	245 " "
M. G. Compta	225 " "
M. G. Mira	276 " "

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.	
Opening Tone	Barely Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	23,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.04 " 2
J.J.	6.89 " 2
J.A.	6.87 " 1
A.S.	6.72 " 1
S.O.	6.48 " 2
N.O.	6.39 " 1
N.D.	6.32 " 1
D.J.	6.30 " 1
J.F.	6.30 " 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.	
Wheat.—The Market is steady.	
Quotations—	
Ready White, Foss 85 %	5 15 6 R T
White Foss 75 %	5 15 0
White Do. 1 May	5 15 6
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CALCUTTA'S SEA BORNE TRADE IN JEOPARDY.

HOOGLY MAY BECOME ABSOLUTELY UNNAVIGABLE.

In view of the widespread damage caused by the floods of the Damodar recently the Government of Bengal is now engaged in considering measures to prevent the sudden overflow of the waters of the river.

The discharge of the Hooghly, of course, is a question closely connected with the floods caused by sudden rise of its tributaries in Bengal, and Sir William Duke is now in communication with experts with a view to finding means to prevent the floods doing damage to crops and village property. Any preventive measures, however, undertaken to prevent floods in Bengal will, it is understood, cost a large sum of money, but Government, it is stated, is prepared to carry out any reasonable project safeguarding the life and property of villagers on the banks of rivers in Bengal.

Another committee, consisting of Mr. Cowley, Superintendent, Engineer, Public Works Department, Mr. Gerard, of Messrs. Bird and Company, Mr. Hilary, of the Port Commissioners, Rai S. N. Mitra and Mitra Bahadur, late Under-Secretary, Financial Department, it may be mentioned, is investigating the question of the silting up of the Hooghly. As is known, at times the river becomes un navigable through quicksands and sudden ebbs. According to some experts the conditions are very serious. They even go so far as to say the Hooghly will become absolutely un navigable in the next hundred years if no steps are taken now. The committee is also considering the larger question of water-ways generally in Bengal. Its report should be of considerable interest to those interested in Calcutta's trade. The opening of water-ways will increase trade facilities and lead to the expansion of imports into Calcutta.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.			
Name and Amount paid up	When Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quota.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	do.	14%	
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 P	do.	8%	54
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	
Bank of India Rs. 50 P	do.	6%	
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 50	do.	NIL	
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	--	NIL	
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	--	NI	
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	..	41%	1
Poona Bank	..	..	..
Old Issue Rs. 30	..	10%	10
New Issue Rs. 15	..	10%	10
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	..	NB	
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	..	..
Chartered Bank	..	16%	
Mercantile Bank	..	8%	
.. 123	A	8%	
.. 2123	B	8%	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	..	8%	
Eastern Bank Ltd.	March	94%	EL
National Bank of India 1124	Sep.-Mar.	14%	
Press Companies.			
Albar	May.	800	4
Alkeri Kurnaches	Nov.	45	
Beulah Kurnaches	Aug.	6%	
The Bellary Press	Dec.	18	
Breach City	Oct.	14	
Port	Nov.	6	
Godavary Valley	Nov.	15	
Harvey and Samuel	July	45	
Hindustan P. & M.	..	16	
Hingoles	..	16	
India Cotton	Sep.	10%	
Jumna Ginning and Weav.	..	7%	
Kanungo, Ltd.	Sep.	NIL	
Kanungo	Sep.	NIL	
Kanungo	Sep.	NIL	
Kanungo	Sep.	NIL	
Kanungo	Sep.	NIL	
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Macedonia, due at 6 a.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases.—
G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-55	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	19-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-15	18-0
Madras Mail	6-40	21-50
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poonna Mail	11-10	14-45
Poonna Express	19-55	6-0
Manmad Express	11-50	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	11-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-40

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

May 14.
175.—Musketry Class. A Musketry Class for officers will be held on and from the 1st of September next, on the same lines as that of last year.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

May 15.
337.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, 18th, "C" Coy. Class Firing; Afternoon, "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-30 p.m. train.
Sunday, 17th instant, Triangular Match with B. V. Artillery and G. I. P. Ry. Vols. Conditions as for Binning Shield. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday, the 24th May, instead of Tuesday, the 26th May, as stated in programme issued to members.
338.—Leave. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to 2nd-Lieut. A. Ashton, from 15th May to 15th June, 1914.
(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant J. Scott, 1st. Bn., G. I. P., Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted 6 months' leave out India, with effect from the 21st May, 1914, or the date of departure.
The leave granted to Captain M. B. Webb, 1st. Bn., the Sherwood Foresters, has been cancelled.

MUNICIPAL STORES THEFT CASE.

Messrs. Unwalla Peoroshaw and Papa, solicitors for Mr. Darabshaw Peoroshaw Dubash (Agent of Raphael Tuck & Co.), ask us to state that their client is not the D. P. Dubash charged with one K. N. Printer, before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate, with theft of municipal stores.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A grand concert followed by a farce entitled "Who is Who?" will be given to-morrow night in the Antonis D'Souza's School Hall, Byculla, at 9-30 p.m. in aid of the poor of the Society of O. L. of Piety, Mazagon. The programme is an interesting one, those taking part being well-known amateurs.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 9th May 1914:—Bombay City 325, Hyderabad District 4, Thar and Parkar District 6, Karachi Town and Port 58, Other places in Karachi District 94, (for 3 weeks), Kaira District 26, Thana District 19, East Khandesh District 3, Poonna Town 4, Other places in Poonna District 8, Satara District 3, Kolaba District 18, Ratnagiri District 5, Belgaum District 5, Dhawar District 16, Bijapur District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 26, Cutch State 23, Kathiawar Agency 9, Total 653.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday, 25 attacks and 24 deaths from plague, and 4 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 107 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding

day of 1913 was 101 and in 1912, 194. There were no cholera cases on Wednesday. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Mandvi 5, Market 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Tarwadi 2, Byculla 2, Parel 2, Sion 2, Worli 1, Kamatipura 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Girgaum 1, Kumbharwada 1, Fanaswadi 1, Dongri 1, and Chulka 1. On Wednesday in all 1,615 rats were caught in the city, out of which 72 were found on inspection to be plague-infected. A Ward sent 5 of these latter, B Ward 33, C Ward 21, D Ward 1, E Ward 12, F Ward nil, and G Ward nil.

WEEKLY HEALTH RETURNS.

The health and mortality returns of the city for the week ending 9th May, disclosed slightly better conditions as compared with the conditions of the week preceding it, though the ravages of plague in particular were the worst of the whole season. Out of a total mortality of 951 during the week there were no less than 325 cases of plague. How high the plague mortality was can be seen from the fact that there were only 184 fatal cases in the corresponding week of 1913, and the average of plague deaths in the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years was 210. Coming to other ailments, we find that small-pox was stationary, being responsible for ten cases, while cholera was fortunately quite absent. There were 9 cases of measles, 7 of malaria and 4 of enteric fever and 55 other fever cases. Diarrhoea accounted for 54 cases, dysentery 16, debility 34, old age 37, tubercular diseases 11, diseases of the respiratory system including phthisis 243, and injuries of all kinds 12. There were 5 premature and 29 still births during the week. Classified according to age, 116 died under one year, 84 were 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 701 were above 5 years. The total number of births was 300.

THE WORLI AFFAIR.

JURY RETURN VERDICT OF NATURAL CAUSES.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the morgue yesterday on the dead body of Bhagibai, the Hindu woman whose suspicious death at Worli on Tuesday last compelled the Police to stop her cremation till a post mortem examination was held to show the real cause of death.

The first witness to be examined was Shiva Bala, the brother of the deceased, who stated that on Tuesday night the deceased was delirious, and suffering from high fever. She wanted to leave home and run away, but was so weak that she fell down at the first attempt and sustained a severe injury on the left side of her face.

Two other witnesses were then examined, who corroborated the fact that the deceased had been suffering from fever and was delirious on Tuesday night.
Captain Jones, Acting Police Surgeon, held the post mortem examination on the body, and certified that death was due to haemorrhage on the brain. The injury discernible on the left cheek could have been caused by a fall.

The deceased had been greatly reduced by anaemia and the fever in his case had nothing to do with the haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death from haemorrhage on the brain (natural causes).

PUNITIVE POLICE.

It is notified in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette—that whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the towns of Ilkal and Kerur in the Bijapur District renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said towns for a further period of eight months only (i. e., up to the end of May 1914), in continuation of the period sanctioned in Government Notification dated 28th October 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased, to direct the employment in the local area of the said two towns of additional police of the total annual costs of Rs. 1892-2-7 and Rs. 2380-5-9 respectively and that the costs be charged to the inhabitants of the peths of the two towns.

BURGLARIES IN BOMBAY.

A report has been made to the police by one Sakubai, a Hindu woman residing at Do Lisle Road, Byculla, that someone had effected an entrance into her house during her absence and stole cash and ornaments of the total value of Rs. 617.

Another complaint was lodged by one Pirmahomed Hussein, a leather merchant of Sandhurst Road, that notes and cash for Rs. 542 had been stolen from his trunk. His servant has disappeared.

ARREST OF ANGLO-INDIAN SUNDOWNERS.

IMPORTANT DESCLOSURES EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The police are continuing to arrest Anglo-Indian "Ne'er do wells" who are found loitering about the city without any ostensible means of livelihood.

On Tuesday four more were arrested among whom is a man named Sullivan who is said to be the brother-in-law of a detective Superintendent of the Calcutta police, who retired from the service about a couple of years ago.

A respectable looking lad named James was also arrested he being, it is alleged, wanted at Serampore in connection with the theft from a local padre's house in which a man named Martin was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It is understood that some important disclosures are imminent in connection with these arrests in regard to the case in which a stationmaster of the E. I. Railway and a postmaster were nearly swindled by one who was described as a respectable looking Eurasian.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE CONSTABLES.

SEQUEL TO MANDVI FRACAS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Police Constables Dada Mian Ebrahim, and Karim appeared to show cause why process should not be issued against them on charges of voluntarily causing hurt and assault, under sections 323 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The information was filed against Dada Mian Ebrahim by Anandji Devji, and against Karim by Hirji Chatterbhoy, Vasanti Mulji and Shivraj Nagai. The assault was alleged to have been committed on the day on which a German sailor named Hermeian Daniels, outraged the modesty of a Hindu woman, who was with a marriage procession at Mandvi.

The first complainant, in the course of his information, alleged that on the day in question he was going to join a marriage procession near the Mandvi Police Station, between 8 and 9 p.m. when he heard a cry "police, police." He saw some sailors running away one of the sailors was seized by a man, and the accused was using his stick freely on persons collected there. The accused struck him (the complainant) with a stick, causing him considerable pain, and he had marks of injury on his body.

Mr. Balabhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainants.

His Worship postponed the hearing, as he being an acting Magistrate, had no powers to hear notice matters until specially empowered to do so by Government.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karim charged Sumadin Tajbhai, with driving his motor car No. 2872, in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused.

The prosecution story was that on the 11th of April accused was proceeding in his car near the J. J. Hospital in the direction of the Fort, when he knocked down a boy named Assan Yacob, and injured his leg so severely that the boy had to be treated for fifteen days in hospital.

The accused pleaded that it was an accident, that the boy came out of a lane in front of the car, and although he "jammed" on his brakes, he could not avoid knocking the boy down.

The case was adjourned to enable the accused to pay Rs. 100 compensation to the injured boy.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector De Burgh charged Anusayabai, a Hindu woman, with kidnapping a Hindu boy named Babu, aged three years and six months, from the lawful guardianship of his mother Jijibai.

The evidence showed that the complainant, out of pity, gave shelter in her house to the accused who was a stranger to her. A few days ago the complainant took her father's meals to the mill where he was employed, and on her return she found her son Babu and the accused missing and she reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused at Bhowada. It further appeared that the accused had taken the boy to Poonna, where they put up in the house of a woman named Tulshibai, and during the latter's absence the accused stole her ornaments and decamped with them, leaving the boy behind. The boy was subsequently found in Toolsibai's house, with the ornaments on his person, intact.

The accused pleaded guilty, but could not say why she had taken the boy away. She was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji charged Ali Sahab Haji Mia, a line contractor, and his servant, Shaik Sahab Ahmed Sahib, with stealing a bicycle, and with concealing stolen property respectively.

The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday night Mr. Gabri, an assistant in Cornaglia's shop, Bombay, left his cycle in the porch of Victoria Terminus and went to the platform to post a letter. On his return the cycle was missing. He informed Sergeant Scott of the Railway Police, who, on making enquiries, was told by a Victoria driver that the accused had removed the cycle in his carriage to his room in the Shahjehan Palace Hotel. Sergeant Scott arrested the two accused in the hotel, and recovered the property from the second accused.

His Worship discharged the second accused as there was little evidence against him, and the case against the first accused was postponed.

COCAINE CASES.

FOUR MEN SENT TO PRISON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Imambux Nubhux and Daduhusein, with selling two grains, and being in possession of 123 grains of cocaine without a licence. Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Chukkerbutty, appeared for the first and second accused respectively.

The facts of the case, as explained by the prosecution, were that on May 1 excise peons secreted themselves in 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, and watched the accused trafficking in the drug. Two packets were sold, but when third was about to be disclosed the peons jumped out, and succeeded in arresting the first accused, but the second accused bolted. He swallowed a packet of cocaine, he had taken out from a stocking-shaped bag in which the supply was carried, and flung the bag away before

he was captured. On his jaws being forced by the Inspector, some pieces of paper and cocaine fell out, which were picked up by the excise officers, and exhibited in court. The bag of cocaine which the accused had flung away in decamping, was found under one of the main pipes lying on the road side.

His Worship sentenced each of the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and congratulated the excise officers on the ingenuity they had exhibited in bringing the accused to justice.

Inspector McCarthy also charged Shamrao Furshotam and Hussein Sateman, before the same magistrate, with selling cocaine weighing one and a half grains. Messrs. Dhondi and Kanuga defended the accused.

In this case marked money was given to a bogus customer, who was previously searched before a panel, and the sale being effected the accused were arrested, and the marked money found on them.

Each of the accused had been previously convicted, and his Worship sentenced the first accused to ten and the second to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE MOTOR SMASH.

FURTHER POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing in the case in which Walter Hartup, spinning master of the Currimbhoy Mills, was charged with driving his motor car so rashly and negligently at the Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, at 11-45 on Thursday April 30th, as to endanger human life, thereby killing the horse of hack victoria No. 1,667, driven by Ismail Sullemann, and with failing to produce his motor driving licence on the same night when requested to do so by a police officer. Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Messrs. Blunt and Godinho. Mr. Vicaji J. Vicaji, watched the proceedings in the interest of Mr. Dan, a taxi-cab driver.

On the charges being read to the accused, he pleaded guilty to not having produced his driving licence when requested to do so, and Mr. Blunt explained to the Court that it was an oversight, as the licence had been left at home. The offence, he said, was purely technical. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 on that count.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, against the accused, said the facts were peculiar. On the night of the 30th April, gharry No. 1,667, driven by Ismail Sullemann, took three people to Wodehouse Bridge, where the passengers got out and sat on the seats. The driver, whose vehicle was drawn up close to the footpath, got out to collect his fare, when the motor car came up from Colaba driven with such force and continued using such force, that it collided with the victoria and drove it from the south side, on which it was drawn up, over the bridge, about four paces on the Commercial Gymkhana side, where the horse fell on its knees, and a taxi-cab coming up, hit the horse and killed it. The victoria and horse were driven by the motor car about forty or fifty yards. The taxi-driver saw the lights of the victoria, and, there being plenty of room, he sounded his horn, and attempted to pass on, but the horse reared as he approached, and was hit by the taxi and killed. The taxi-driver was not to blame, Mr. Nicholson produced a plan of the scene, and explained it to the Court.

Some evidence was recorded, and further hearing adjourned.

CLERK FINED RS. 300.

A CASE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. G. R. Khairas, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Furlong charged on remand, Navroji Sorabji Chosson lately a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,179-14-2 given to him by a constituent on Friday to pay into the firm. Superintendent Cauty of "A" Police Division appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. A. H. Payne and Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the defence.

Mr. Ward of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in charge of the Cotton Department said, that clerks were never allowed to take away home sums of money at night, and return them to the office the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne the witness said, the accused was a servant in the firm of five years' standing; he bore a very good character; and was a good and useful clerk from the point of view of intellectual capacity. He had not collected money for the firm from a merchant at Colaba; he went with the Shroff and obtained a Promissory Note from a constituent; he attended to suits of the firm in the Court of Small Causes.

Re-examined by Mr. Cauty the witness said, when money was paid into the office, the Shroff received it.

Questioned by the Magistrate the witness said, the accused had up to the date of this misappropriation, not embezzled a single pie from the firm. The Shroff, who was the accused's uncle, came to him, and expressing his anxiety, reported to him that the accused's whereabouts could not be ascertained. Then witness thought that it would be best on his part to report the matter to the police.

Mr. Ward, addressing the Magistrate said, that the firm desired him to say the accused had not collected during a temporary aberration of mind; the firm did not wish to press the charge; and they would feel obliged if his Worship would deal very leniently with the accused.

The Magistrate promised to bear this request in mind at the time of passing sentence.

Bholanath Ganpatram employed in the firm of Sarupchand Hukamchand said, he was to pay in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 2,179-14-2. He paid 23 hundred rupees notes to the accused, who went to another table; he brought the balance, Rs. 20-10-0, and paid it to him.

Mr. Payne urged that the accused be dealt with under section 562, and dealt as a "first offender." Moreover consideration should be given to the fact that the accused had been in custody for four days.

In response to a question from the Magistrate, Superintendent Cauty said the accused's pay was Rs. 80.

The Magistrate said he did not think he

would be justified in dealing with the accused under section 562 in a charge of misappropriation; a fairly substantial fine should be inflicted in this case. It was very good the accused had made good the amount; otherwise, he would have sent him to prison.

The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 300, or in default of payment of fine, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "ENTENTE" ERA.

GERMAN VIEW OF ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

The special correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" writing from Berlin on April 20, observes as follows:—
The attitude of Press and diplomacy to King George's visit to Paris reflects the great improvement which has taken place in Anglo-German relations since the Morocco quarrel. Formerly, events of this kind caused endless suspicious conjecture; so that each, however, unreasonably, marked a fresh state of aggravation. In the light of the German notion that King Edward had inaugurated a new and dangerous kind of Court diplomacy, directed solely against Germany, a mere exchange of international courtesies was as threatening as any overt British act of solidarity with France.

On this attitude there is no sign at all to-day. There is much discussion of Anglo-French relations from the standpoint of the Alliance feelers put out by some Frenchmen; but there is no suspicion and no resentment at the circumstance, now taken as a matter of fact, that England and France have a special community of interests which is likely to endure. It seems that the longer England is in the Franco-Russian group, and the more emphatically she is in it, the less offence she causes to the other group. When the Entente era began Germans mostly believed that the division of Europe—Triple Alliance versus Dual Alliance—was a thing natural and justified, and that it represented a fair division of forces. England was therefore an interloper engaged in upsetting the balance altogether on one side, doing this more or less secretly without making clear her position and shouldering the responsibilities which allied Powers must shoulder. This feeling caused a special German grievance against England which had its source in something very different from the avowed and accepted antagonism of France and Russia. Since 1911 the grievance feeling has been dying out. The Agadir incident, though it produced violent anti-English manifestations, showed England as an open opponent, practically as an ally of France for the special matter of Morocco. Since then nobody has been able to complain of the "Entente" as a new irritant in European affairs; also the fact that there have been no more Anglo-German quarrels has proved that the "Entente" was not in itself a source of friction, but only a new diplomatic mechanism for dealing with whatever friction might arise.

A DEAD ACCUSATION.

The accusation that the "Entente" aims at "hemming in" Germany, though accepted by Prince Bulow in his book on "German Policy," is now almost dead; and many political writers who fostered the notion now save their faces by saying that this "hemming in" was the personal invention of King Edward, and was abandoned after his death. Nobody to-day takes King George's visit to Paris as a reason for issuing warnings; and if it were not for the renewed Alliance talk the visit would excite very little interest. All this means that Anglo-German relations have got very much better.

The notion that some formal change in the alliance direction is about to be made in the Anglo-French "Entente" is held by some writers; but the general view is that France, and also Russia, have got no farther than the feeler stage, and even then only unofficially. The article of M. Pichon on the defects of the "Entente," and the letter of Professor Lavisse, published in the French and English Press, are dealt with. M. Pichon's view that the Triple Alliance, because an Alliance, justified itself better in recent affairs than did the Triple Entente is not accepted.

SEMI-NEUTRAL POSITION OF ENGLAND.

There is no desire here to crow over Triple Alliance successes in the Balkan liquidation. It is reasoned that if the Triple Alliance failed to put through a homogeneous policy this was not because it lacked the military solidarity which an Alliance has, but because the interests of the parties were not always solid. The view held by the authorities is that the Balkan results are the fruit merely of hard bargaining, and give-and-take; that they are a justification of this humdrum kind of diplomacy; but that there can be no claim by either group of Powers to have scored a marked advantage. The discontent in Austria-Hungary, the Triple Alliance Power most directly concerned, with the fruits of Count Berchtold's policy is quite as great as the discontent with results in Russia. The "Neue Freie Presse" points out in this connexion that the semi-neutral position of England outside the Franco-Russian Alliance gave the combined "Entente" more elasticity for dealing with the Triple Alliance.

Professor Lavisse's letter is criticised on the ground of alleged inconsistency. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the Professor's reference to Alsace-Lorraine as a cause of future trouble is inconsistent with his doctrine that Germany is the threat to Europe's peace, as the Alsace-Lorraine question could be raised in a dangerous way only by other Powers. Germany will naturally not raise it. Also, Professor Lavisse writes that Germany's need for expansion will drive her to war; but he holds at the same time that Germany will begin a "preventive war," though this is inconsistent with the motives of expansion and aggression. Most writers predict that Professor Lavisse's reasons for turning the "Entente" into an Alliance will not commend themselves to England. Count Reventlow persists that England has already bound herself to assist France in case of war with Germany; but he makes this obligation fall short of an Alliance, in that there is no detailed agreement for common military undertakings on land and sea, and no agreement obligations in regard to maintenance of armaments in peace time.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIA'S TEAM FOR BISLEY.

MEMBERS ENTERTAINED AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

Last night the members of the India Bisley team and the Committee who helped to make the selection were entertained by Major W. Donald Smith to a dinner at the Hotel D'Angels.

The members of the team appeared to be in excellent health and spirits notwithstanding the enormous distances some of them had had to travel in the present abnormal heat.

The team leaves Madras to-night for Colombo en route to England and Major Donald Smith leaves to-morrow by the postal express for Bombay to catch the P. and O. S. S. Persia.

The following are the names of the team:—

Sergeant Major A. T. Mayes, 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles; Sergeant G. O. Darry, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Volunteers; Colour Sergeant R. H. Neemuchwala, Poonna Volunteer Rifles; Sergeant J. Cook, 1st, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; Sergeant Hamilton, Kolar Gold Field Volunteers; Sergeant W. M. Cready, 2nd B. B. and O. L. Railway Volunteers; Corporal D. Beaufort, E. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles; Lance-Corporal G. Briggs, Kolar Gold Field Volunteers.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja of Benares will pay a visit to Simla shortly.

A Calcutta jockey named White was thrown out of a trap in Russa Road yesterday and was taken to hospital in an unconscious condition.

In the Wafk case, in which the Nawab of Bogra and others sued Ghaznavi Brothers, the District Judge yesterday delivered judgment removing Ghaznavis from Mutwalli estates and appointing plaintiff No. 2 as the receiver.

The students of the Lahore Medical College, who have been punished for the part taken by them in the recent strike, have been just informed in reply to their representations, that the Lieutenant Governor does not see any reason to alter or modify the order already passed in the case.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during his tour visited the Kalsia State where an Address was presented to His Honour by the Council of Regency. The Address stated that the minor chief was studying at the Atchison Chiefs College, Lahore and it gave details of the schools and hospitals that had been opened. His Honour in reply said that efficiency rather than multiplicity of institutions should be looked to and expressed pleasure at the progress made under administration of the Council.

£3 A WEEK FOR ALL WORKMEN.

"NO FOOLISH SPENDING."

It was officially announced on the 19th April that the Ford Motor Company had decided to extend the profit-sharing scheme recently inaugurated at the firm's head works in Detroit, U.S.A., to their employees in Manchester and London, and that £50,000 has been set aside for the benefit of employees for the current year.

The working hours, states the "Daily Mail," are to be reduced from fifty to forty-eight per week in the works and offices at Old Trafford and in the showrooms in London, and the earnings of all male employees twenty-two years of age and over will be 1s. 3d. per hour (wages and profits), equal to £3 per week, provided their mode of life is deemed satisfactory.

An official notice issued by the firm to the workers says that "as and when employees are passed as eligible, payment of participation in profits will be added to their wages

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive."

"The previous advertisements your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

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Latest models for immediate delivery at Makers' prices plus cost of importation.

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THE ideal underwear for the present season is the "PATENT KNOTTED MESH." It is "porous", "absorbent" and "unshrinkable." It does not cling to the body, but allows of the much-desired free circulation of air between the garment and the skin, giving health and vigour to the system, unobtainable by the use of other makes of porous underwear.

Undervests in white cotton are 6 for Rs. 16-8
Trunk Drawers to match " 6 " 18-8
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Trunk Drawers to match " 6 " 27-0
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Rs. 71 per Two Doz. Pints.

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SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

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188. A.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 15, 1914.

INDIA'S IMPORT TRADE.

When referring to the broad results of the foreign trade of India for 1913-14 the other day, we pointed out how imports of private merchandise had taken a big leap forward in two years. Compared to the value of that trade in 1911-12, it was fully 46.63 crores more, after deducting re-exports. So that the increase was fully 35 per cent. It may be instructive now to follow closely the details of this large increase. Taking the official classification, the values for 1911-12 and for 1913-14 can be seen in the table of statistics below. The figures are net imports of private merchandise, that is to say, gross imports minus re-exports.

	In Crores Rs.	Increase or decrease, 1911-12 1913-14.
1. Food, drink and tobacco	18.34	24.08 plus 5.74.
2. Raw materials	10.35	10.72 plus 0.34.
3. Articles wholly or partly manufactured	101.64	142.06 plus 40.42.
4. Miscellaneous	2.11	2.71 minus 66.

It will be seen that group No. 3, namely manufactured articles, shows the greatest increase, say, 40.42 crores, equivalent to 40.7 per cent. This group comprises 16 staple commodities of which, again, the predominant one is yarn and textile fabrics. The following are the principal increases:—

	Crores Rs.	Percentage of increase.
Yarn and textiles	17.99	32.3
Cutlery & hardware	1.54	33.1
Machinery of all kinds	3.70	31
Metals	5.93	49
Railway Plant	0.55	31.17

It seems that there has been a remarkable progress in machinery of all kinds; but chiefly textile which rose from 70 lakhs to 101 lakhs. In 1911-12, the net imports were recorded at 4.50 crores. In 1913-14, these amounted to 8.2 crores, showing a net increase in value of 3.70 crores equivalent to 81 per cent. This is phenomenal progress, indicating that industrially India has been making vast strides. Of course textile machinery and electric machinery are just now the most prominent. There is a rise in this of eleven lakhs in two years. We now import half a crore of electric machinery. All over India electric installations are being introduced. That shows the fact of the great appreciation of electricity for divers industrial purposes. It is astonishing how far cutlery and hardware are pushing their way into India. Of course, but in reference to machinery and hardware (including cutlery) we have to take into account that the values recorded are increased by the enhancement of prices in the iron trade. Next comes an increase of fully 33 per cent. in the yarn and textile fabrics. India has apparently absorbed in two years 18 crores worth of Lancashire goods more than in 1911-12. And it may not be uninteresting at this juncture, when the Indian and Lancashire trade in piece goods is so depressed, to examine at close quarters the class of goods which have contributed to this phenomenal import. Taking yarn first, we have the imports for the triennial period as under:—

	In crores lbs.
White Yarn.	
1911-12	2.29
1912-13	2.61
1913-14	2.43
Coloured Yarn.	
1911-12	1.82
1912-13	2.30
1913-14	2.82

It will be seen that there has been only an inconsiderable increase in white yarn, but the increase in coloured yarns has shot up by one crore lbs. in two years. That can be partly accounted

for by the larger demand, on the one hand, of hand loom weavers, and, on the other hand, of power loom owners, who are now fast manufacturing coloured goods to imitate some English made patterns. As to Lancashire piecegoods the following figures speak for themselves:—

	In crores yards	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Grey		121.47	153.01	152.95
White		62.93	75.92	78.45
Coloured		62.33	62.94	75.32
Total		246.73	291.87	306.72

In two years the total net imports of Lancashire piecegoods has risen by 59.99 crore yards which is equivalent to 24.9 per cent. It is easily intelligible why the Indian markets are at present gutted with these goods. There is an all-round average increase of 24.9 per cent. Analysing it we work out the percentage of the three descriptions as under:—

Grey goods	25.9 per cent.
White goods	24.6 "
Coloured goods	21.0 "

It may be remarked that during the last few years grey goods were almost stationary, the yardage per year being 120 crores. The principal reason, we presume, of this increase of nearly 26 per cent. in two years is the recent extension of loom power in Manchester. The addition was 75,000 looms, though only seven years ago the strength was increased by about the same number. This dumping in Indian markets by Manchester is, in our opinion, the primary cause of overstocks. The secondary one is, of course, the great contraction of credit last autumn in consequence of the bank failures. The increase in white and coloured goods is also unprecedented. Indian mills hardly turn out bleached goods; what is being made is simply negligible. In coloured goods Indian mills have during the last three years made considerable progress. The larger out-turn may be fairly traced to the change in the taste of consumers. Coloured goods of a variety of patterns are coming into greater vogue. But apart from these, there is also a change in the stuffs of which shirts are made. People have taken a fancy to imitation cotton cashmere goods and checks. Having regard to the larger production of coloured goods by Indian mills and the larger, very unusual, imports of Manchester coloured goods, it is clear that the future rivalry will be in these descriptions. It is well-known in the Bombay market that, of late, dealers have been sending patterns of coloured goods made locally and getting imported similar patterns, with greater finish, but diminished weight, at a price which keenly competes here. This is not swadeshim but bideshim. For no genuine swadeshi dealer could appeal to Manchester to turn out cloth which will compete with the indigenous stuffs. It remains to be seen what check will be given during the current year to the imports of all classes of Manchester goods, having regard to the abnormal stocks accumulating in the godowns of the Port Trust and the millowners. We may now exhibit the recorded value of piecegoods for the triennial:—

	In crores Rs.	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Grey		19.65	25.11	25.44
White		10.36	13.52	14.28
Coloured		12.26	14.17	17.86
Total		42.89	52.80	57.58

Thus India has imported in 1913-14, Lancashire goods of the value of 57.58 crores, or fully 14.69 crores more than in 1911-12, equivalent to 34 per cent. Taking the whole textile imports, yarns included, the share of the principal provinces may be exhibited as follows:—

	In crores Rs.	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Bengal		22.20	29.35	29.36
Bombay		13.48	15.92	18.01
Sind		5.72	6.84	7.50
Madras		4.02	4.41	5.91

Though the imports of piecegoods in Madras are negligible compared with those of Bombay, it seems that its percentage of increase in two years is as much as 4 per cent. The largest absorbents are Bengal and Bombay. Bengal's imports have increased by 31 and those of Bombay by 33.6 per cent. Sind too shows 31 per cent. This, then, is the distribution of the textile trade. It is evident that on comparison to its population Bombay absorbs the largest quantity.

In the group of the imports of food and drink, sugar of course occupies a prominent place. The quantities and values for the triennial period are as follows:—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Quantity in cwt.	100.10	133.47	159.02
Value in Rs.	11.94	14.57	14.95

Java maintains its premier position by an import of 115 lakh cwt. against 80 lakhs two years ago. This is 43 per cent. Mauritius is far behind. Its imports were 27.51 lakhs only, or nearly 4½ times less than those of Java. Bengal had the largest share, absorbing the article of the value of 6.54 crores. Bombay absorbed sugar amounting to 3.84 crores and Sind 3.33 crores. In raw materials the first position is that of oils, the value of imports last year being 4.40 crores, which is about equal to what it was two years ago. The im-

ports of kerosine oil equalled 6.85 crore gallons of which 2 crores came from the United States. The largest quantity amounting to 4.23 crore gallons was from a variety of countries. The Russian oil trade seems to be a declining one.

Notes of the Day.

A General Let Loose.

It would be pleasing to suppose that there were some sort of providential retribution in the burning of Sir Ian Hamilton's bed at Auckland the other night, following as it did, on the delivery of as painful a farrago of nonsense in the form of a speech, as any amiable general wandering outside the limits of his own province could produce. There ought to be some sort of regulation prohibiting military officers who visit the colonies on military missions, from letting loose their crude and primitive reflections on inter-imperial politics. What General Hamilton may think to-day is certainly not what will happen to-morrow, and probably, judging by his well-known capacity for going back on his opinions, not what he will think to-morrow. It would be a matter of small importance, if it were not that the inhabitants of the Antipodes are somewhat over-excitable on the racial question, and we cannot afford to have would-be soldier-politicians stirring them up with such mischievous suggestions as that the Pacific Ocean may witness the decision as to whether Asiatics or Europeans are to guide the destinies of the world. People in New Zealand and Australia take this sort of thing quite seriously, and not even General Hamilton's inconsequential assertion that China is "breaking up," is likely to remove from their minds the impression that a Chinese-Japanese alliance may one day overwhelm Australasia, or to console them, for the reflection that their existence is imperilled by people living on rice and monopolising business. On the whole it would be better if Reuter in future were to refrain from littering up the telegraph wires with this sort of inconsequential nonsense.

A Needless Warning.

At any rate, if Sir Ian Hamilton was referring to British Colonies when he asserted that the real danger was the invasion of British countries by foreigners living on rice and monopolising business, he was delivering a totally unnecessary warning. When somebody else can live more economically than we can and gets on better in business, of course he must be regarded as a dangerous monopolist and a morally inferior and reprehensible person. The colonies have already found this out for themselves. In England one used to hear the same protest against the Italian who lived on Macaroni and the Polish Jew, who lived on nothing, and the cry for exclusion resulted in the Alien Immigration Act, which is a great bother to administer, and has not given the British working man a single day's more work, as it was intended to do. In the Colonies the prejudice is more practical in its operation, and we have a whole host of exclusion acts, designed to keep out people who live on rice and monopolise business. And, if the Act does not work, other means are found. For sometime Canada has succeeded in excluding the Hindu by the "continuous journey" prohibition. An enterprising Japanese steamship company has now overcome this obstacle, and to-day a Reuter's telegram tells us that a steamer with 600 Hindus on board is approaching British Columbia, having come direct from Calcutta. But the Dominion Government have already anticipated this, and a recent Order-in-Council, prohibiting the entry of all artisans and labourers, will effectually prevent the landing of these would-be immigrants.

What the Dominions Must Do.

Reuter's correspondent at Victoria remarks that public opinion is strongly averse to any of the immigrants being allowed to land and that the problem created by the arrival of the ship is an acute one, likely to be fraught with serious results. As far as those going to British Columbia to seek work are concerned, it does not appear to us that the problem will be any more serious, than that they will be sent back to India with new ideas on the subject of the value of British Imperial citizenship and that the steamer company's enterprise will involve it in heavy loss. But we imagine that a large number of these immigrants, possibly the larger number, are the wives and other relatives of Hindus already settled in Canada, who have been prevented hitherto from joining their husbands and parents, etc. by the continuous journey clause. If these are not allowed to land the result will certainly be deplorable, and it will possibly create a dangerous and new agitation in this country. Let the Dominions selfishly exclude coloured labour if they wish,—it being under-

stood that when they want it, they won't be allowed to have it. But they must deal fairly with those whom they have already accepted, and allow them to enjoy the common rights of citizenship, including that of having their wives and families to live with them. Otherwise there is going to be endless trouble in the Empire.

Prejudicial Comments.

"The Pioneer" has at different times posed as the monitor of the Indian press in regard to comments on cases sub judice, but, in this matter, as in many others, the Allahabad journal, rejoicing in the immunity from official displeasure which belongs to its class, evidently holds that the restraint which Indian papers should exercise in this respect is totally unnecessary in its own case. We have seldom come across in this country so glaring an instance of prejudicial comment on a case still sub judice as that which appears in "The Pioneer" of Tuesday last, in reference to the case of an alleged political murder and conspiracy now under magisterial investigation at Arrah. Our contemporary has been greatly shocked, and perhaps rightly so, by the character of the evidence given for the prosecution, and proceeds to discuss it and draw conclusions from it in the freest possible way. One of the first rules to be regarded in the matter of public comment in a case under investigation is not to publish anything that may be taken as an assumption that evidence against an accused, which has not yet undergone the test of cross-examination and judicial investigation, is true. To do so is grossly unfair to an accused person and highly improper. The Press Act has been used for a great many purposes for which it was not intended, and we would suggest to Sir Reginald Craddock, the father of the new proposed contempt law, that he should utilise it for the purpose of warning his friends in Allahabad against such flagrant abuses of journalistic propriety.

The Late Mr. R. E. Foster.

The sad and untimely death of the famous English cricketer, Mr. R. E. Foster, will be keenly regretted all the world over by followers of the game. Owing to indifferent health and other causes the late Mr. Foster had not been seen regularly on the cricket field, but he was a most polished batsman, and batted as prettily as a Palat or Spooner. His cricket was more of the brilliant than of the solid type, and he had many useful scores to his credit in first-class cricket. Perhaps the most notable of these was his double century in the Gentlemen v. Players encounter of 1900, when, playing for the former, he created a record for these matches by scoring two separate hundreds. He belonged to the famous cricketing quartette of Foster Brothers, the only counterpart of which in the world is the local quartette of Balu Brothers.

The Cinema Industry in India.

The other day a Calcutta contemporary made much of the enterprise of one or two bioscope companies of Calcutta in filming plays locally in purely eastern settings. The Calcutta journal cannot be aware that we, on the Bombay side, have had for nearly a year on the local cinema company's screens nearly half-a-dozen purely Indian plays, all enacted in wholly Indian surroundings and altogether constructed and staged by a Hindu gentleman, Mr. Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, whose plays such as "Harishchandra," "Mohini" and "Bhramasura" have enjoyed great popularity for nearly a year. These plays are adaptations from stories from the great Hindu epics and puranas and the actual scenery of places like Benares, Nasik, etc., has been employed for the setting of these dramas. The actors in all these plays are also all of them Indians. Mr. Phalke who is the pioneer of the cinema industry in India, as we stated on a previous occasion, had the enterprise to go to England and study, not only the art of film-making and all its latest adaptations, but also the construction and enactment of dramas for representation on the cinematograph. Mr. Phalke has a factory at Nasik, with a branch office at Dadar. As a first attempt, the films of Mr. Phalke are highly creditable. In addition to mythological plays, Mr. Phalke has staged some comic episodes from daily Hindu life, and he is about to release the films of two new dramas "Nala-Damayanti" and "Savitri."

Pure Milk Campaign.

The necessity of pure milk as an article of food is acknowledged by all. But so far it has not been possible to supply pure milk on a commercial scale, within easy reach of both the poor and the rich. In Bombay itself, even after the introduction of the new laws, compelling the milkmen to take out licenses, etc., since the 1st April, no tangible improvement in the quality of milk has been noticed by the consumer, although it is too early to judge of the results. The want of pure milk is not a complaint peculiar to Bombay, or for that matter India; in England this question has been agitating the public mind for a very long time. Only recently the question was raised in Parliament by Mr. Walford Astor, and Mr. Herbert Samuel has promised to bring in a Bill. In making laws it is essential that they should be made in such a manner that without being too complicated or inconvenient, they should achieve the object in view. Otherwise, it is to be feared, that instead of making the quality better and the price cheaper, they are likely to be a great hindrance. "The Times" in an interesting article on this subject very aptly observes:—

A minimum test for milk of the ordinary grade needs to be universally and vigilantly applied, and reinforced by effective veterinary and sanitary inspection of the dairy farms; and it would further be an improvement if the use of deceptive colouring matter were prohibited. Milk forms so important and comparatively inexpensive a part of household diet, and the idea of its uncleanliness is so repugnant, that the institution of a trustworthy official test would probably develop a rapidly-increasing market for the purer grade. The benefit of this system may be expected to spread indirectly to the classes which continue to buy the lower quality. The contamination of milk proceeds at every stage where action of milk proceeds at every stage where proper protection is not given, from before it is yielded by the cow to the moment of consumption.

This applies with greater force to Indian conditions, as so many of the population are vegetarians.

GUN-RUNNING IN
ULSTER.

IMPUNITY OF LAWLESSNESS.

DISSATISFIED LIBERALS MEMO-
RIALISE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Forty Liberals attended a private meeting convened by the Hon. Neil Primrose and Mr. Fienes, M.P., yesterday to consider the Government's attitude to the gun-running in Ulster. A memorial was drafted for presentation to the Government, expressing dissatisfaction at the impunity of lawlessness in Ulster.

NATIONALIST PRESS AND
ULSTERITES.

LONDON, May 13.

The Nationalist press is angry at the idea of further concessions, while the Ulsterites affirm that a general election is the only solution of the difficulty.

NORTH-EAST DERBY BY-ELECTION.

SPLIT BETWEEN LIBERALS AND
LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Houghton, Major Bowden and Mr. Martin have been nominated as Liberal, Unionist and Labour candidates respectively in the North-East Derby by-election. There is a bitter split between the Labour and Liberal factions, the former threatening reprisals in neighbouring constituencies.

IMPERIAL NATURALISATION BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The House of Commons passed on the second reading the Imperial Naturalisation Bill without a division.

EDINBURGH LORD RECTORSHIP.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S NOMINA-
TION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The Edinburgh University Unionists have nominated Sir Edward Carson as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship.

INDIAN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

ENTERTAINED AT BREAKFAST BY
SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Sir William Wedderburn to-day gave a breakfast in honour of the delegates to the Indian National Congress.

Among those present were Lord Courtney, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagare, Sir John Jardine, Sir Basil Scott, Sir Benjamin Robertson and Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, Messrs. Wedgwood M.P., Rutherford M.P., and Sir K. G. Gupta.

A conference was held after breakfast; Lord Courtney, presiding, congratulated Lord Crewe for having promised to consider the representations of the delegates. The latter outlined their proposals to the members of the Congress.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

£676,800 AS DEPRECIATION IN
SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Roberts said that the depreciation in the securities belonging to the Paper Currency Department was about £676,800 sterling.

FIRE IN AUCKLAND GOVERNMENT
HOUSE.

DUE TO FUSION OF ELECTRIC WIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AUCKLAND, May 14.

A fire broke out in Government House this morning, causing damage estimated at £6,000. The Earl of Liverpool, the Governor and General Sir Ian Hamilton who were breakfasting at the time, assisted the firemen and the bluejackets from H. M. Cruiser, Psyche. Their personal property was saved. Sir Ian Hamilton's bed was burned as also was the floor of the Governor's room. The fire probably was due to the fusion of electric wires at the Governor's hall yesterday evening.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION
SERVICE.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

"A FLAGRANT JOB."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Amphil again raised the question of Mr. Hornell's appointment as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, describing it as a flagrant "job" and a breach of faith on the part of the Local Government and an unmerited reflection on the Educational Service. Though he did not blame Lord Crewe or Lord Carmichael, he recalled the fact that Lord Crewe had expressed the hope that the controversy would die down. That was impossible until he did something to allay the discontent which the appointment had aroused.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe deprecated the change of corruption made without a shadow of proof. He reiterated the statement that the only object of the Government of India was to get the best man for the post without inflicting any unfairness on the service, of which they had so high an opinion.

PROVISION FOR MR. JAMES.

He would be very glad if some other work could be found suited to the remarkable gifts and capacities of Mr. James, who was aggrieved at being passed over. He would do his best in the matter and also consider the production of the papers.

UNNECESSARY APPOINTMENT OF AN
OUTSIDER.

Lord Lansdowne said that the unnecessary appointment of an outsider had undoubtedly caused unrest and discouragement in the service. He hoped that the attention called to the case would make the Government reflect more carefully before they again ignored the rules of their own service.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

DR. MAWSON RELATES HIS EX-
PERIENCES TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Dr. Mawson, the explorer, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day and recounted his experiences on his recent Antarctic expedition.

A PILOT CUTTER SUNK.

FIVE PILOTS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

A pilot cutter has been sunk in a collision in the Bristol Channel. Five pilots were drowned.

FATEHGARH MURDER TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S VARIOUS STATEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

In the Fatehgarh Murder Case the last witness for the prosecution was Mr. E. L. Castellori, Reserve Inspector of Police, who said that Hamer said at one time that he had sent his wife to Kasgunj, to his father's place. Mr. Castellori went there with Hamer and found that it was not true. Hamer made a second statement that his wife had gone away to some place in Mainpuri district, where one of her uncles was. Mr. Castellori went along the E. I. R. line between Farrukhabad and Sheikhabad taking Hamer with him. Here too no traces of the missing girl were found. Hamer made a third statement that his wife had gone away to Acharya with a man called Suleiman. Hamer was sent thither with Head-constable Abdul Wahab. They returned without finding either the missing girl or Suleiman.

CALCUTTA WIRELESS STATION.

DAMAGED BY RECENT STORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

During the recent severe storm in Calcutta the aerial of the wireless station in Fort William was very badly damaged, causing temporary breakdown of the station. The old station at Alipore has been brought into use, temporarily, to maintain communication with Sand Heads and the Telegraph Department are arranging to erect a new aerial in the Fort William station which will be of an improved and moveable type.

IMMIGRANTS TO
CANADA.600 HINDUS ON THE
WAY.

MAJORITY TO BE DEPORTED.

SERIOUS RESULTS
ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA (British Columbia), May 13

The Japanese steamer, Komagaturu Maru with 600 Hindus on board is expected to arrive here within a week. The Dominion officials have been advised that the Hindus include merchants, farmers, machinists and saw-mill workers, the majority of whom embarked on a vessel at Calcutta, thus coming by a continuous voyage according to the terms of the Immigration Law. The Order in Council prohibiting the entry of all artisans and labourers is still effective and under this the majority of the arrivals will be deported.

STRONG PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion is strongly averse to any being allowed to land and the problem created by the arrival of the ship is an acute one, likely to be fraught with serious results.

NATIONAL PARK FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 14.

An order of Council assigns as a national park an area of 95 square miles in the vicinity of Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia.

SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM.

ACCUSED GETS SIX MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The suffragette who slashed Herkimer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington in the Royal Academy, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

NEW DELHI EXPENDITURE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LORD
CURZON'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—In his speech on new Delhi, in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said that the original Delhi estimate was based upon no serious calculation. The northern site where the King was induced to lay the foundation-stone, was unsuitable. "The mortuary element predominated throughout the Delhi site, exciting gloomy anticipations. The building of the capital would require ten years at least, not eight, but the original Government estimate was three. The Budget omitted £4,00,000 for the temporary accommodation which was properly debitable to the new capital. The Government policy had involved the creation of the new Behar and Orissa province and a new council for Assam, making the whole exceedingly costly."

Lord Curzon demanded a separate account of the Delhi, charges which was promised by Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson. The Delhi transfer, he continued, removed the Government from the main currents of Indian life. The idea of a great new city was chimerical, therefore the plans for a city of great size and splendour were inexcusable and singularly ill-fitted for the sessions of the Legislative Council. Other urgent expenditure was being starved, viz., irrigation, sanitation, education and police. It was useless now crying halt, the destiny of capitals was determined by natural laws and not artificial.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

Commenting on Lord Curzon's motion in the House of Lords on the subject of the change of capital to Delhi, the "Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow says: "Lord Curzon's criticism of the new Delhi, will leave Government and public opinion unmoved." The "Civil and Military Gazette" says: "If Lord Curzon really believes that the general opinion in India is hardening against this policy, it only shows that he is even more out of touch with the opinion in India than he was during his Vice-royalty." The "Pioneer" says that the speech will alter nobody's convictions. The "Statesman" says that it is inconceivable that India will tolerate for an indefinite period a Government isolated at Delhi. The "Englishman" says: "The opinion in India is hardening against the transfer." The "Empire" says: "The country cannot afford even six millions."

A STEAMER CAPSIZED.

FOURTEEN MEN MISSING.

A THRILLING STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The steamer Turrethill capsized off Southwold. One man was saved and fourteen men are missing.

RESCUED CAPTAIN'S PATHETIC
NARRATIVE.

LONDON, May 14.

The Captain of the Turrethill was landed at Margate yesterday evening by the battleship, Implacable. He states that the vessel sprang a leak and foundered while a boat was being launched. His seven-year-old son was drowned before his eyes. The fate of the crew is not known. The Captain was picked up four hours after the disaster.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 14.

Lord Denman to-day left Melbourne on his way to England. He was accorded an enthusiastic farewell from cheering crowds as he entered the train which was to convey him to Adelaide, where he will join the steamer for England.

Before leaving he visited the Commonwealth Houses of Parliament.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY.

Replying to the toast of his health, His Excellency said that he doubted whether there were 5,000,000 people anywhere in the world who were so prosperous as Australians.

He dwelt upon Australia's national spirit as represented by their fleet and defence force.

COMMONWEALTH'S "WHITE
POLICY."

He sympathised with the Commonwealth's "white policy," remarking that while the country must rely upon Great Britain for many years, she was not content to rely upon Britain's treaty with any foreign power. He hoped to interview Mr. Churchill with regard to the subject.

MALAY STATES LOAN.

HEAVY DEVELOPMENT RENDERS IT
UNAVOIDABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked whether a Malay States loan was impending and whether it was necessitated by the ear-marking of other funds to pay for the Dreadnought.

Mr. Harcourt replied that a loan of six million sterling was proposed for railways and other public works. The heavy development programme undertaken in the Malay Peninsula rendered a loan unavoidable in any case, though it was obvious that the sums assigned for the Malay States increased pro tanto the Federation's commitments.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S
EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, May 14.

Continuing his evidence in the Mahant Murder Case, Mr. Armstrong, the Superintendent of Police attached to the Delhi C. I. D., described his investigations at Mirzapore, where he obtained evidence from the manager of the Srigobardhan Goshwala and from the father of Bissen Dutt regarding the movements of the accused.

Mr. Armstrong continuing said he consulted with Sir Charles Cleveland on April 16th and as a result Bissen Dutt's statement was taken. On April 16th witness examined Deochand and his son Balchand who had come from Baroda.

The former described how Moti Mani and Jaichand went on a pilgrimage and returning after a month said, they had gone with Bissen to Benares after which they went to another place where they murdered a Sadhu and his servant but failed to get any money. Balchand corroborated.

In reply to Mr. Manuk witness said, Jaichand, Joravar Singh and Bihale (alias Jamunadas) had not been arrested, but the search was still being prosecuted. The witness was still enquiring into the case.

S. N. Sen Gupta Assistant Surgeon Buxar Hospital, described the wounds on the murdered bodies. On the Sadhu's body there were twenty-one wounds, some punctured some incised and some stabs apparently inflicted by a penknife. There were stabs on the throat, shoulders, back and collar bones. There was one wound in the boy's throat seven and a half inches long apparently caused by a larger penknife with a three-inch blade. In both cases death was due to shock and loss of blood.

INTERNATIONAL POLO

THE TEAMS.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Captain Cheape has volunteered to replace Major Hunter in the British polo team for America and his inclusion completes the team. Lord Wimborne has made a statement to the effect that he is endeavouring to secure the services of two other players as reserves. So far he is not aware that there has been any postponement of the first match which is fixed for June 20th.

A PRACTICE GAME.

Captain Grenfell, Captain Freake, Mr. Buckmaster and Lord Wodehouse to-day defeated the challengers for the America Cup by eight goals to four.

LATER.

It has been finally arranged that Lord Wimborne's team for America shall sail on the Carmania on the 25th instant. No postponement of the matches will be necessary. The ponies will sail on board the Minneapolis on the 16th instant. Lord Wimborne and Major Matthew-Lannowe will be reserves.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The opinion is expressed here that the English polo team will compare favorably with any American combination that may be chosen. The latter is expected to consist of the brothers Waterbury and Mr. Milburn and one other in the place of Mr. Harry Whitney, who has retired.

POSTPONEMENT FOR A FORTNIGHT.

Before the news of settlement of the personnel of the English team had been received, the American Polo Association cabled to Hurlingham offering to postpone the international matches for a fortnight in order that the Englishmen might have a better opportunity of getting into shape.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

A RUN ON BLACK JESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

5 to 2 Kennymore.
6 to 1 Black Jester.
100 to 7 Ambassador offered, after 100 to 14 had been taken.
20 to 1 Lanuis.
20 to 1 Durbur Second.
100 to 3 My Prince.

Note.—Ambassador's quotations are obviously incorrect. If transposed the prices would read better:—100 to 14 offered, after 100 to 7 had been taken.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

232 ENTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

There are 232 entries for the Amateur Golf Championship and exceptional interest is being taken. Ten Americans will play including Messrs. Quimont, Travers, Evans and Harreshoff.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Reginald Foster, the famous cricketer.

LATER.

The cricketer, Mr. Foster died of consumption. The flags at Lords and elsewhere were flown at half-mast to-day.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

At Oxford, Middlesex beat Oxford University by 234 runs.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Panton.

Mr. Pugh continued his speech for the prosecution and discussed the evidence against each individual accused in reference to the general conspiracy. He then quoted the law bearing on the charge of conspiracy. Several further witnesses for the defence were called mostly on the subject of the "Liberty" pamphlets and the hearing was adjourned.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this year is likely to consist of two meetings in the second week of September.

The question of a library at Simla for the use of the Additional Members of the Council is now before the Government of India.

REBELS OCCUPY
TAMPICO.

A FIERCE FIGHT.

FEDERALS RETREATING ON
THE CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Rear-Admiral Mayo reports that the Federals began to evacuate Tampico yesterday afternoon after a fierce battle.

LATER.

Rear-Admiral Mayo says that the rebels at Tampico were compelled to carry the fight into the heart of the city.

Even after the report of its capture, heavy rifle and artillery fire continued. No announcement has yet been made regarding the casualties.

The rebels declare that the Federals, who are retreating on the capital, will be exposed to harassing tactics on the part of the insurgent forces.

COLORADO STRIKE DISTURBANCES.

A HARVARD GRADUATE SENT
TO JAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 14.

As a sequel to the disturbances on May 10th in the Calvary Church in connection with the Colorado strike when Mr. Rockefeller, Junior, was present, a Harvard graduate has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Bank of Bengal interest rate continues at five per cent.

DELHI-CONSPIRACY CASE.

DATE OF SESSIONS TRIAL FIXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 14.

The sessions trial in the Delhi Conspiracy Case will commence on Thursday May 21. The special judge will be gazetted on Saturday and the trial will take place in the improvised Court at the Imperial Delhi Committee's office.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. William Lovett Graham to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council vice Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., resigned.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months from the 5th June 1914.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, Postmaster-General, Central Circle, who is laid up with an attack of enteric is progressing satisfactorily.

A Government Resolution published yesterday states that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be allowed to subscribe for 100 copies of the journal "Commerce and Co-operation" instead of 50 as at present. This decision is the result of the statement by the Registrar in his letter to Government of December 12th last, that the general sense of the recent Conference at Poona was that more copies of the journal might be subscribed for by Government. "Commerce and Co-operation," which is published in Bombay is the recognised organ of the co-operative movement throughout India.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona on Saturday, the 20th June at 5 p.m. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to arrive at 4.45 p.m., and to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation. All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers, including retired Native Officers of the Indian Army, and gentlemen, European and Indian, as well as gentlemen of other nationalities, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Ganeshkhind before the 15th June. The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted on or before the 18th June 1914, to the address in Poona of the Officers and gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee. These cards will be made use of by the Military Secretary when reading the names to His Excellency the Governor and must consequently be brought to the Levee Room. Civil and Military Officers will wear Levee Dress. Clergymen and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academic office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns. Other gentlemen will appear in morning dress. Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will attend in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions.

COTTON FIRES INQUIRY. FURTHER SUGGESTIONS AND THEORIES FIRES CAUSED BY SPARKS.

The Edwards Committee met again yesterday, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Commissioner of Police presiding.

Mr. J. A. Grant was the first witness examined. Replying to questions put by the chairman he said that he had been connected with the cotton trade for over ten years. He remembered the series of cotton fires which occurred at Colaba in 1906. He did not remember what the stock of cotton was at Colaba in that year. Every year about this time the stock was heavy but this year's stock was a record one. He had been present at some of this year's fires.

Have you formed any opinion or theory as to the way in which the fires were caused, whether naturally or otherwise?—I have no theory to advance about the first fire but as to the subsequent ones it is obvious that they were caused by sparks coming in direct contact with the cotton.

Asked if the fires broke out spontaneously or were caused by some human agency, the witness said that nine out of ten fires were caused accidentally either through carelessness on the part of some cooly or some such thing. There were known cases in which burning bales were removed from one place to another, where in some cases fire had been subsequently discovered.

Then you do not favour the theory of spontaneous combustion?—No.

Do you attribute mischief to be the cause?—No; I can not say. In the record of Bombay fires there have been cases in which mischief was at the bottom.

You can not say for certain that that is the cause just now?—No.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Have you any suggestions to make as to what measures should be adopted for the prevention of such fires in future?—Yes; first of all one has always to wait a few minutes for water. That is the first thing requiring attention. I was on plot No. 49 when Balchand's godown took fire. The air was full of sparks of fire and so I did not hurry up, but finished my work and went towards the spot a few minutes afterwards. Even then the water had not reached the mains. I went there about five or six minutes after I heard the alarm. The next thing is that it should be made a point that once a fire broke out in a stack, the fire brigade should keep one or two engines on the spot for two or three days, because there is sure to be another fire after one has occurred. As it is, naturally a fire engine from Byculla or some such place will take some time to arrive at Colaba and in such cases a few minutes' delay makes a lot of difference. We must expect sparks from a fire travelling round the green. In the case of the fire in the hydraulic godown, it was not only cotton sparks that may have flown about the place but also road sparks caused by the falling of the roof.

He had not noticed that sparks from the chimneys of the cotton presses in the neighbourhood were flying about the cotton green. With regard to the staff of ramosis and other watchmen at the Green, he said that improvement in this direction was a most important thing and there should be a regularised system. At present the owners put watchmen there only when there was a big fire and everybody was shaken up. Watchmen should be kept there always for the purpose of looking out for fires, if for nothing else.

Who should bear the cost of maintaining that staff, the insurance companies?—It is for the benefit of the trade and I am sure they will willingly pay for it.

Who should pay, the owners of the cotton or the insurance companies or should both pay?—In any case the trade will have to pay for it if the insurance companies were made to pay they would raise the rate of premium. No doubt, it is for the advantage of the traders as well as the insurance companies.

SMOKING ON THE GREEN.

With reference to the suggestion that the whole of the cotton green should be enclosed and no body should be allowed to enter it unless he had some sort of pass, so as to prevent large crowds of coolies getting in, the witness said that it was a very difficult thing to do, for he did not see what harm the coolies did there. If they were found smoking, they might be punished.

It has been stated here that even members of the Insurance Companies have been seen smoking there. Do you know of any such thing?—I have heard that people do smoke while watching fires. When there is a big fire going on and about two hundred bales are burning and a cigarette is thrown within twenty yards or so, it does not make any difference. But if a person smokes there at normal times, it is a crime.

He had very largely to do with insurance companies. At present the rate of premium was very much higher than before. It was raised to recoup the losses the companies had sustained. He did not think that cotton was supposed to be a more risky thing than any other article, such as jute, etc. At Colaba, its risk was great as the stock there was very large and if there was a big conflagration, the result would be disastrous.

THE SPARK THEORY.

After explaining the process adopted by a surveyor in estimating a loss in a cotton fire, in reply Mr. Purohitdandas, the witness, on being questioned about his spark theory, said that when a spark fell on a cotton bale it smouldered for a few days be-

fore it burst into flames. After the first big fire on the 23rd March, there were three other breaks in the Indian Cotton Company's jethas. The first was on the 24th, when 60 bales were burnt; the second was on the 25th when 300 bales were involved, and the third was on the 26th when about 700 bales were affected, and his suggestion was that all these outbreaks were due to sparks from the big fire of the 23rd. The first outbreak, which destroyed only 60 bales was luckily discovered early, while in the case of the other two, the fire caused by the spark smouldered and spread through the stacks unnoticed for a longer time and caused heavier damage. The distance between the Hydraulic godown and the Cotton Company's jethas for a spark to fly was about 250 yards.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that a large portion of the cotton on the Green would be seen cleared off, as they expected heavy shipments. After the season was over he did not think there would be any lack of space in the godowns. The practice of *bidee* smoking was an ancient one, and the amount of *bidee* smoking must have been the same last year as this year. It was only this year that a great deal of attention had been brought to bear on the subject because of the disastrous fires.

To Mr. Wacha, witness replied that he could not say whether there was a greater congestion at the Green this year than in 1906. He did not remember how many bales there were at the Green in 1906 but the figures, he was sure, would be available. Mr. Wacha suggested to the chairman that those figures should be asked for as, he said, that would throw a great deal of light upon the matters under inquiry.

AN ABNORMAL YEAR.

To Mr. Muller, witness said that the present cotton season started with very high prices and the price of a certain kind of cotton went up as high as Rs. 315 and after some time dropped as low as Rs. 201. He did not think that there was much cotton lying at the Green which had been purchased at high prices in the earlier part of the season. The present was an abnormal year. In normal years the stock was about 3 or 4 lakhs of bales, but there had been years when the stocks had gone down as low as three lakhs of bales. At present the stock was about a million bales. There was a large demand for cotton in January and February, but the month of March was slack. He knew that for a fact. The claims for insurance were always settled at the rate of the day. If out of a million bales, two hundred thousand were burnt, there would be a rise in the price. It could not be said that this year one hundred thousand bales had been destroyed by fire. If two hundred thousand bales had gone altogether out of the entire stock, it would have made much difference. The same persons who would benefit by a rise of prices if the cotton were not burnt would benefit by a rise in price through loss of cotton if burnt.

Mr. Muller: That is to say the men whose stock remains?

The Witness: Yes. To Mr. Clayton, witness said that there was a fire engine near the Cotton Green. The maximum distance between the fire brigade station and any part of the Green was about 500 yards. Not one case had come to his knowledge where there was deficiency of engines.

Sir Bezongji D. Mehta, was the next witness called. Examined by the chairman, witness said that he was the general manager of Messrs. Tata's Mills at Nagpur. He had thirty-seven years' experience in this line. He never had any fires in his godowns, but about 34 years ago there was an outbreak in unpressed cotton.

Is it a common thing for cotton to combust spontaneously?—I do not believe in spontaneous combustion.

Have you formed any theory as to the cause of the recent cotton fires?—No.

Are you of opinion that they are due, not to spontaneous combustion, but to some other agency?—To some extraneous cause.

To Mr. Purohitdandas witness said that he did not buy cotton at Colaba.

To Mr. Wacha, witness said that he never stacked cotton without gunnies in the open. He stacked loose cotton in the compound, but no combustion had taken place in those stacks.

To Mr. Simcox, witness replied that he had never found damp or wet cotton catching fire. Sometimes steam might be seen issuing from damp cotton owing to heat, but never any flames.

To Dr. Mann, witness said that he had never found oil in cotton leaving a gin. He did not see how oil could get in there.

MORE OIL IN COTTON.

Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Patel, of Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel, was the last witness examined. He said that there were two fires in his firm's jethas at Colaba. In the first fire, which was the bigger of the two, 1,100 bales of different kinds of cotton were destroyed. The cotton was insured. He attributed these fires to natural causes.

His reason for saying so was that the quality of cotton varied in different seasons. One year it might be more unripe and contain less astringent juice, and in another year it might be the reverse. There were certain ginning factories which had reputation for carelessness. Sometimes when the merchants wanted a big out-turn speedily they tipped the fitters who did this by cutting the seeds. There had been more oil in cotton this year. That was his assertion. He had not made experiments chemically. This year the Europeans had a considerably larger amount of cotton than the Indians, as the latter had not done much business owing to the financial crisis.

With regard to the measures for preventing fires in future, witness said that a large tank should be kept in the middle of the Green so that at the time of an outbreak the water in the tank might be utilised. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Mr. A. W. Pope, formerly of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who for the last eight years has been General Manager of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, has resigned his appointment.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Streaks' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces round healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE NEW PEPPYS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY FOR 1914.

April 15: Home from Ostend and 5 merrie days, and to finish with a good smooth crossing over, for which I thank God.

To the bank on my reaching London and took out my diary. I do feel more secure having it now again safely in mine own hands.

At dinner my wife mightily curious concerning the places I have visited and would have me describe them for her benefit; the which I did, and that glibly enough, having studied them in my Baedeker, so that I could tell her fully of all the churches and pictures, and many other strange sights. I do praise and bless the good Providence that led me to lay out 5s. 6d. on that handy book, being a very mine of useful information.

My wife tells me of the christening of Roger's twins, whereat all well, only for Samuella's clutching of the vicar by the whiskers, and the sprinkling delays full 2 minutes while they are making her let go. I did sit up this night, after my wife was gone to bed, evening my Belgian accounts. I find I have spent, in all, £46 12s. 2d., and to item it thus:—

Rail and boat fares	£5 11-8
Hotel expenses	9 14 1
A piece of Flemish Pottery (for my wife)	0 7 6
Balance (debit)	£60 19 7

So what is become of all this sum? April 17: This morning I suffered of a vile sneezing rheum in my head, having got it, I think, through binging off my overcoat yesterday in the train 'twixt Dover and London and sitting with the wind in my neck.

In Holborn this day, near Staple Inn, I met mine old friend T. Worsfold, the Doctor of Laws. He now residing at Mitcham and to tell me they have just chosen him warden of their Parish Church there. He is a man of fine presence and shall, methinks, look well to hand the plate.

Launched at the Hyde Park Hotel with Mr. Eves. He tells me that there is now no doubt of Balfour's being Prime Minister when next our side come in, but that my Lord Lansdowne hath bargained with him against his bringing more than 4, or at most 5, Cecil into the Cabinet, and a fair allotment of places to the Fitzmaurice and Cavendish interests. Further, that Sir E. Carson and Sir R. Finlay are both confident of being Lord Chancellor, but my Lord Halsbury roved that neither of them shall sit on the Woolsack while he hath a breath in his body; that the pressing concernment of the Balfour Cabal is how they shall best get rid of Bonar Law; that my Lord Charles Beresford also do greatly exercise them, and shall assuredly give trouble if he be left out of the Admiralty, and even more if he be brought into it; and that a wag of the Cabal hath proposed their creating a new Dominion of Antarctica, and to send my Lord Clithier as first Governor-General. Of all this Mr. Eves do authentically assure me.

Comes home this night my heather suit. I shall now praise God!—he at no further tailor's charges this side Midsummer.

April 17: This day, by the blessing of God, my wife and I have been married 17 years; after my late expenses, I cannot afford to keep this occasion in any extraordinary manner. Only to put on my new heather suit in honour of it, and to kiss her good morning at breakfast twice instead of once. I bless God for our long lives and loves and health together, which the same God long continue, I wish from my very heart.

To the Club, where much discourse of this question of Clough's in the Commons yesterday, asking the Postmaster-General to give the number of cipher and other telegrams that lately passed between the Curragh and our side's headquarters in London; and Hobhouse to refuse on the ground that this giving up of private messages is against official regulations. All, I find, are convinced that this was a calculated preconception between Ministers and Clough to produce the impression that such messages had, in truth, passed; they all the while well knowing that so such thing; and that for Bonar Law's prompt denying of it might have had the wished effect. A vile, low, sneaking trick to fasten the false suspicions of a plot upon our leaders, and as reptile a thing as I have ever known done even of Radicals.

I hear there be some doubts whether Ministers shall be able to get their Plural Voting Bill through this Parliament so as to become law under the Parliament Act. I pray these doubts be well grounded. I having now five votes, one here in Westminster, one in Leicestershire, one in Cambridgeshire, and two (by an error of registration) in Hunts. But by the Bill, if it go through, to be snipt down from five to one; which is a wicked thing.

People everywhere crying out of Asquith's refusing to grant a commission for examining into Ministers' late plot against Ulster. This determined burking of inquiry, hath a very sinister look, and so by all acknowledged. The nation hath never before, I believe, been saddled with so shameless a Ministry.

April 18: Irish stew for lunch this day, I biting on to a little bit of bone, and in a twitter lest it shall have cracked one of my new teeth; but taking them out afterwards, I can find no sign of any crack, which do make me thankful.

Walking this afternoon in Hyde Park in my fawn suit, with tie and socks to harmonize, mighty brave. Here I met my Lady Slacheigh and some turns with her up and down alongside the Row. She is a very fine modelish woman and made up to 35 most natural beyond everything in the world, only for her having put on her left eyebrow about 1/4 of an inch lower than the right; which did divert me to observe.

Home and by the way to purchase 2 bunches of primroses, 1 for myself and 1 for my wife, to wear at church to-morrow, being Primrose Day.

April 19: Lord's Day: We to church with our primroses, very fine. A sermon from the Curate, but not so much as a word about my Lord Beaconsfield. He rather to expatiate of the duty of obedience to rulers, whether we like or dislike them, and as good as hinting at Carson's movement for an act of unchristianly rebellion. Which did vex me grievously, and I am resolved that I shall give no subscription this year to the Curate's Stipend Fund. "Truth."

A FAVOURITE NOVELIST.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE SECRET OF CHARLES GARVICE.

While many novelists are deploring the state of the book market, and while others are making a desperate bid for publicity by attacking the library censorship, one of the best of fiction smiles and makes no moan, observes Mr. Philip Gibbs in the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Charles Garvice can afford to smile. As far as he is concerned the book market was never better. He is on the best of terms with the librarians, who could tell her fully of all the churches and pictures, and many other strange sights. I do praise and bless the good Providence that led me to lay out 5s. 6d. on that handy book, being a very mine of useful information.

What is the secret of it? What is the peculiar power of this man whose novels are piled up on the bookshelves from Land's End to John o' Groats, displayed in innumerable seaside shops, and read by bald-headed old gentlemen, who gained a cynical knowledge of life before retiring to the seclusion of a St. James's-street club, by ladies, who are not so innocent as they look, by girls of all degrees who are eagerly searching for the truth of life, by young men to whom life is already a bit of a puzzle, by bishops and bricklayers, judges and jockeys, countesses and counter-jumpers, and all sorts and conditions of men and women?

SECRET OF POPULARITY.

Mr. Garvice has not gained this amazing success by advertising methods. There are no flashy advertisements exhorting the passers-by to "Read Garvice's Latest." He does not grow his hair long and publish his photographs with a massive brow reclining upon a slender hand. On the contrary, he cuts his hair short like an English gentleman, and shuns personal publicity. There are very few people, outside his circle of friends, who know the look of the man. It is therefore, by no ingenious scheme of booming that his books have had such prodigious sales. They have sold such prodigious sales. There is something in them which acts like a spell upon the great public.

What is it? This popular favourite who has beaten all records has allowed me to question him on the subject. But as he suffers from a disease which does not afflict all novelists—an excessive modesty—I had to drag the truth from him—the truth as it seems to himself. This is how he accounts for his tremendous popularity:

"The fact is," he said, "that I write upon very simple and very old lines, which do not change in human nature. It occurred to me, when I was quite a young man, that I could get a very wide public, including all classes of readers, if I could write fiction which would appeal to the natural instincts of men and women, whatever their rank in life. Now there are some things which all men and women like and want. They like a story with a plot which makes them want to know 'what happens next.' They like stories of youth, and love, and romance, because, however wise they are in the knowledge of the world, whether they are steeped in a knowledge of evil or innocent of it, the spirit of youth calls to them, and they still have a little sentiment in their hearts which responds to a tale of love, and they like to forget the squalor of sordid realism in a tale of romance. . . . My stories, such as they are, have the qualities of melodrama without being written in a sensational or melodramatic style. That is to say, they have a dramatic movement, a certain characterisation as strong as I can make it, so that the characters may seem alive, and a direct and simple appeal to the emotions of the readers. I try to win their affections for the characters, so that they are really interested in the fate that befalls them. I try to make them laugh, and to have a little moisture in their eyes at times and I write carefully, in plain English style so that the man of letters or the university man is not outraged by slovenly sentences while enjoying the plot and the general interest of the story just as much as the typist girl or the city clerk. That is my 'trick,' if you like to call it so."

SIMPLICITY AND SUCCESS.

It is, I think, a fair explanation of Mr. Garvice's secret of success. It is summed up, perhaps, in the word simplicity. He has not committed the fatal mistake—fatal for popular success—of dealing with difficult psychological problems, abnormal situations, or unpleasant aspects of life and truth. Because it is an undoubted fact that the great British public is not in the least interested in difficult psychology, abnormality, or unpleasantness, even if they are handled with a master touch. The young novelists of our time, and some of the most modern playwrights, have fought a brilliant campaign in favour of unpleasant truths. But in spite of their success in the little intellectual crowd they have failed to capture the big millions. The problem novels and the problem plays have their little day, their genius or their cleverness is duly rewarded by the literary critics they are crowned with the laurels of immortality by authorities, too often self-elected, but their sales languish and their plays expire, while Mr. Charles Garvice goes on for ever, and the old style of drama comes into its own again.

Mr. Garvice himself, in many qualities of his character, is typically English. A tall man, with a powerful face and neat moustache; he looks like an Army Officer. In North Devon, where he owns land, he is a country squire, interested in agriculture and devoted to the pleasures of riding, fishing and other country pursuits. He was for many years a member of the urban district council and chairman of the local

Conservative organisation. He has a house also in Maids of Honour-row, Richmond, where he leads a quiet life in an old-fashioned environment.

A BORN ACTOR.

But he has another side to his character which does not suggest the squire. He is a born actor, and if he had not been a novelist would have made his career undoubtedly on the stage. As an amateur he has played many parts, and as a lecturer on English writers—grave and gay—he has some of the gifts of Charles Dickens in making characters live in the imagination of his audience. He has just been elected President of the Institute of Lecturers.

Charles Garvice has not gained his success as a novelist without industry. Since he was 19 years of age, when he wrote his first serial story, his pen has never been idle. He was earning a large income in the American Market before his name was known in England, and it was characteristic of the man that the idea never occurred to him to publish his stories in book form in his own country until one of his friends borrowed a copy of "Just a Girl," and, unknown to the author, arranged for its production by a London publisher. Among the critics it was Sir William Robertson Nicol, with his intuitive knowledge of what the public wants, who first saw the popular qualities of Charles Garvice's work and from the time of that recognition his name has been "a household word" in England.

As the chairman of the Authors' Club, and as an enthusiastic admirer of men of letters, whose work is utterly different from his own, Mr. Charles Garvice has many friends, and because of his modesty, his sense of humour, his comradely and generous spirit, they do not begrudge him that prodigious success which has made him the people's favourite.

THE LESSONS OF PANAMA.

SENATOR LODGE AT HIS BEST.

Senator Cabot Lodge, who turned the tide of American opinion during the Boer war, has moved the Senate again with an epoch-making speech in support of President Wilson and the open door at Panama, says the "Westminster Gazette."

A staunch Republican, he gives full and convincing reasons why he sets party aside in favour of a Democrat President and a United Republic.

The Senate at Washington on April 8, in preparation for the speech in question, was packed to the uttermost, even the President's gallery. The orator's request for no interruptions was scrupulously respected. Democrats crossed over and took the Republican side, that they might be nearer the speaker, says the Boston "Transcript," which reports the speech in full; and the Opposition leader, Senator O'Gorman, of New York, never took his eyes from the speaker during the two hours and more that the address occupied. It began with a full admission that the States had a full right to favour her own shipping, but he based his plea for the open door on "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." Then after a close and masterly sequence of reasoning, the speech proceeded:—

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY

"I am not blind to the political temptations which the situation at this moment presents. I am a strong party man. I believe in government by parties and in party responsibility. I have for many years fought the battles of the Republican party, alike in days of sunshine and in days of storm and darkness. If life and strength continue, I shall to the best of my ability oppose President Wilson if he is a candidate for re-election, and the party which he leads. The allurements of political advantage appeal as strongly to me as they can to any man. But when the relations of my country with other nations are involved, I cannot yield to them.

"To thwart the purposes or to discredit the policies of the official head of a political party is legitimate political warfare. To discredit or break down the President of the United States upon a question of foreign policy is quite another thing, never to be undertaken except for very grave reasons. In the one case we overthrow a party leader and political chief within the arena where the American people alone sit in judgment; in the other we break down and discredit the representative of the whole country in the great forum of the nations of the earth and paralyse his future power and usefulness in that field where he and he alone can declare and represent the policies, the honour, and the dignity of the United States.

GRATITUDE TO FRANCE.

"Mr. President, the construction of the Panama Canal is one of the greatest achievements of the people of the United States. We owe a debt to the French, who preceded us in the attempt to cut the Isthmus at that point, and we freely acknowledge the benefit which we have derived, not only from their surveys and their engineering, but from the sacrifices which they so freely made in behalf of this great undertaking. I sincerely hope that the Bill proposed by the Senator from Mississippi to erect a monument to De Lesseps at the entrance to the canal will be passed, and that that monument will also commemorate the deeds of the men who gave their lives to the task which their country had imposed. "I hope, too, that when the canal is opened we shall permit the little boat named Louise, inherited by us from the French, to pass through with the first American battleship, and that we shall then give it to France, so that it may rest upon the waters of the Seine, a memorial to the great work which the people of France first attempted, and also to the long friendship of the two nations.

GOOD WILL AMONG ALL MANKIND.

"But while France made the first effort and failed, we took up the work and carried it to completion. I trust that all this glory and that this noble work, done not merely for our own profit, but for the benefit of the world, will not be disguised by a desire to put money into the pockets of a few American citizens in a questionable manner. I should be grieved to see this great monument of American genius and American skill defaced by a sorry effort to affront other nations when we complete a vast work designed to promote, not trade alone, but peace and good will among all mankind."

ADVISED BY A SPIRIT.

WEIRD GHOST STORIES TOLD BY IRISH POET.

"TRANCE CHEATING."

Some interesting ghost stories were told by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet and dramatist, in an address on "Ghosts and Dreams," to a crowded meeting of the London Spiritualist Alliance, at the Salon of the Royal Society of British Artists, during last week. One of the most sensational discoveries of recent psycho investigations, he said, was that of the existence of what was called "trance cheating."

Four-fifths of the deceptions or cheating of mediums were cases in which the mediums genuinely cheated themselves as well as their observers. In one case a character out of a novel made psychic raps at a table, and the medium gave a supposed communication from the "spirit," described as "a nobleman of bygone days."

A STRANGE CASE.

Mr. Yeats related an amazing case of an evil spirit mentioned in "Maxwell's Phenomena." In the 'sixties a small statue of the Madonna in a French stockbroker's house began to move from a bracket to the bed and back. Then weapons moved. Ultimately, though a medium, a spirit foretold events which came true, and eventually revealed its identity as the founder of the Christian religion Himself, who had come to the house to do many works of charity. The spirit advised the stockbroker to perform acts of charity and advised him about various speculations on the Stock Exchange, always foretelling the result and the sums with accuracy.

For years the stockbroker sent money to needy houses as directed, and became known because of his beneficence. He then asked the spirit to take charge of his affairs, and the spirit complied. As a result the stockbroker became a wealthy man. His money was in French Funds, and the spirit would not let it sell out. When questioned the spirit would mutter: "What a great struggle." Then the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and when the Government seized the telegraphs the stockbroker was ruined. He got no explanation from the spirit, whom he then believed to have been an evil spirit whose purpose was all along to lead him on to ruin. Doubtless, said Mr. Yeats, that was one of the many lying spirits in whom Spiritualists believed.

Ghost, might be hypnotised by the living, Mr. Yeats declared. The history of spiritism was full of complaints from spirits of the way in which they were troubled by the doubts and the unhappiness of the living. One Countess of Sligo dismissed her stable boy because, seeing his late master, the Earl, walking near the house, he told the ghost to go away and haunt a light-house. The Countess dismissed the boy for telling the spirit to haunt such an incontinent spot, because a ghost had to go wherever it was told.

WHY A GHOST WAS MISERABLE.

An old man in the West of Ireland, told him of a ghost which had informed him that it was miserable because it was naked. The ghost suggested that the man should give a suit in the spirit's name to a beggar in the streets. The man did so, and when the ghost again appeared it was wearing the selfsame clothes.

The possibility had to be faced, Mr. Yeats also said, of spirits being able to create for themselves actual though bodies to come to this life and express themselves. It might be that they had need of our assistance for doing this, and the whole of folk-lore and tradition was full of this idea, witnessed by the customs of burying swords, possessions, lifelike images of themselves, and even tobacco pipes with the dead.

TO PUT ON FLESH AND INCREASE WEIGHT.

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all a matter of the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's fault. Stomach and assimilation are defective. They just absorb enough of the food they eat to maintain life and semblance of health and then the rest goes straight to the waste. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body, something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power. For such a condition I always prescribe the following formula:—1 oz. Cardamom Compound, B.P., 2 ozs. Salgado Compound, 3 ozs. Elixir Simplex and sufficient water to fill an 8-ounce bottle. This formula can be filled by any chemist, and one or two tablespoonfuls taken regularly 20 minutes before each meal will cause any thin man or woman to put on from 2 to 3 lbs. of solid healthy flesh every week. It is also a splendid aid to the digestion, has a fine tonic effect, and is unequalled for people who are run down, or for old people who are lacking in nerve force and energy. If you are below normal weight, suffer from indigestion, are nervous or weak, try this prescription and see how rapidly you pick up. S.C.T.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp and Co., Ltd., of Bom. ay.

AFRICA AFTER 40 YEARS.

MR. STANLEY'S JOURNEYS.

HOW HE THREADED AFRICA FROM EAST TO WEST.

"It is just forty years since a momentous meeting occurred in the office of the 'Daily Telegraph' which was to make history and effect the future of the world," says the 'Telegraph.' "Things are sometimes so much greater than they seem.

"In April, 1874, the remains of David Livingstone were interred in Westminster Abbey. One of the pall-bearers was Henry Morton Stanley, who three years before, at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, had saluted the veteran missionary, 'looking pale and weary,' with the words, 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?'

"Stanley, as the agent of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, relieved Livingstone's necessities, did some geographical exploration with him, and returned to England. But the apostle of Central Africa was nearing the end, and on May 1, 1873, he passed away.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

"The effect of the news of his death on me," wrote Stanley, "was to fire me with a resolution to complete his work." A few days later he writes:—

"I strolled over one day to the office of the 'Daily Telegraph' full of the subject. While I was discussing journalistic enterprise in general with one of the staff (Mr. Le Sage), the editor (Mr. Edward Lawson, now Lord Burnham) entered. We spoke of Livingstone and the unfinished task remaining behind him. In reply to an eager remark I made he asked, 'Could you and would you complete the work? And what is there to do?'

"I answered, 'The outlet of Lake Tanganyika is undiscovered. We know nothing scarcely, except what Speke has sketched out, of Lake Victoria; we do not even know whether it consists of one or many lakes, and therefore the sources of the Nile are still unknown. Moreover, the western half of the (Central) African continent is still a white blank.'

"Do you think you can settle all this if we commission you?'

"While I live there will be something done. If I survive the time required to perform all the work, all shall be done."

"YES—BENNETT."

"Stanley had warm sympathisers in Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Le Sage. Sir Edwin looked on this second mission with glowing optimism and a poet's enthusiasm. Mr. Le Sage had been commissioned to meet Stanley at Marseilles, and his message to the 'Daily Telegraph' told Europe the dramatic story of Livingstone's discovery.

"Virtually the matter was made up on the spot. Lord Burnham had made up his mind. Stanley should undertake this greater mission. But he was in the service of the 'New York Herald,' and, therefore, a telegram was at once despatched to Mr. Gordon Bennett: 'Will you join the 'Daily Telegraph' in sending Stanley out to Africa to complete the discoveries of Speke, Burton, and Livingstone?' Promptly the sub-marine cable brought back the laconic but sufficient answer: 'Yes—Bennett,' and the great mission was undertaken. It lasted, in the actual crossing of the 'Dark Continent,' from November 17, 1874, to August 12, 1877.

ENDING IMPRESS UPON HISTORY.

"Looking back upon it after forty years with feelings of the profoundest thankfulness, we should say, with the knowledge now before us, that this mission accomplished the greatest feat ever achieved by journalism; and that it was the most momentous geographical event since the discovery of America. But perchance we are not impartial, though the present writer, to his sorrow, had no share in the enterprise. Let others judge. The author of Stanley's Memoir in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' remarks:—

"The journey of 1874-7 left an enduring impress upon history; for out of it grew the Congo State and the Anglo-Egyptian dominion of the Upper Nile, and its direct result was to enable the nations of the West upon that 'scramble for Africa' which created new dominions, protectorates, and spheres of influence in the Dark Continent, and new rivalries and alliances in Europe. Incidentally, Stanley solved a geographical problem of the first importance and revealed the estuary of the Congo as the entrance to one of the mightiest rivers of the earth."

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

"Very important results have accrued, transcending far all anticipations. That simple, morning talk and Lord Burnham's happy decision have been the salvation of Central Africa.

"When asked what he could hope to do if commissioned to engage in his new adventure, Stanley said nothing of humanitarian objects. There was dancing before his vision the picture that had led to Burton, and Speke and Grant, and Livingstone to make certain the true source of the Nile and to open to the world that unknown half of the Central African Continent now known as the Congo State.

"Let us state what Stanley did in this field. His original discoveries begin at the great lakes. Livingstone had traced the course of the Zambesi, discovered Lakes Bangweilo and Moero, and the River Luabala. In 1850 Sir Richard Burton and Captain Speke discovered Lake Tanganyika, and in 1862 Speke and Colonel Grant came upon Victoria Nyanza, the largest inland water in Africa, and Speke declares that the Ripon Falls are the birth-place of the Nile. Burton, his former col-

league, bitterly opposes this theory, and for a while poor Speke is discredited. Stanley goes to the Ripon Falls, surveys the lake, and confirms Speke's theory. Unfortunately that brave explorer did not live to see his fame vindicated, for in 1864 he had accidentally shot himself near Bath. In that very year Sir Samuel and Lady Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, a most gallant exploit.

PROBLEM OF THE CONGO.

"No one now doubts that the source of the western and longer branch of the Nile is the overflow of Lake Victoria at the Ripon Falls. That is Stanley's first great achievement. His next was to upset his old friend Livingstone's and Sir Richard Burton's belief that the great Luabala was the true Nile. His voyage down the Congo settled that question for all time. Livingstone's great river rises east of Lake Tanganyika, flows westward through Lake Moero, then, as the Luabala, flows due north to Nyangwe. Livingstone and Commander Cameron, R.N., a gallant explorer, went down the stream to Nyangwe—a point to be carefully noted. Here begin the cataraacts, here the traveller meets hostile tribes. Livingstone in 1872 had not the means to face the perils; nor had Cameron later. The former gave up despairingly the effort of his life to prove that this was the Nile; Cameron, who rightly divined that it was the source of the Congo, struck across the plains, and left the great discovery to be made three years later by Stanley.

DOWN THE CONGO.

"Stanley started on his plunge into unknown Africa from the west side of Lake Tanganyika. On this the great adventure of his life, he started on September 14, 1876, across some 500 miles of new country, and on November 5, having struck the Congo at Nyangwe, he moved westward. The position gave the explorer to think seriously. Behind us, eastward, said he, 'are some 830 geographical miles—discovered, explored, surveyed; westward, in front of us, are over 956 miles—900 of them absolutely unknown. A thousand things may transpire to prevent the accomplishment of our purpose; hunger, disease, savage hostility may crush us.' The object of the desperate journey is to push a torch of light across the western half of the Dark Continent; then, in the name of God, let us go on, and as He pleases so let Him rule our destinies."

INTO THE ATLANTIC.

"The voyages and journeyings thus begun lasted till August 9, 1877, when Stanley's wearied column staggered into Boma, on the Atlantic. His three white companions were dead, and he himself looked aged and worn with the strain and trials of the prolonged marches.

"Sir Harry Johnston, who knows Equatorial Africa well, and has written almost a library about it, says of the great exploit:—

"In spite of almost insuperable difficulties—cutting his way through hundreds of miles of forest and battling with the canoe fleets of cannibal tribes—he traced the wonderful northern sweep of the majestic, lake-like Congo till it curved south-westwards to the Crystal Mountains; and then—hardest task of all—struggled over 200 miles of crata and rapids till he reached the estuary of the river and thus passed out into the Atlantic Ocean.

M. GAMBETTA'S PROPHECY.

"It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the value of these geographical discoveries. They were a revelation. Almost simultaneously the world learnt that the Nile issued from Lake Victoria, and the Livingstone's Luabala was the Congo. The effect on public opinion was immense and immediate.

"Once the political significance of Stanley's mission. Barely arrived in Europe, the explorer met at Paris, in July, 1878, M. Gambetta, who said to him:—

"You have thrown the light of knowledge on what you have well described as the Dark Continent. Not only, sir, have you opened up a new continent to our view, but you have given an impulse to scientific and philanthropic enterprise which will have a material effect on the progress of the world. It is not only in the action of private individuals that that is seen. What you have done has influenced Governments—proverbially so difficult to be moved—and the impulse you have imparted to them will, I am convinced, go on growing year after year."

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

"The political consequences were at least as important as the geographical discoveries," says the 'Telegraph.' "Only forty years ago there was no talk of European rivalries in Africa. The meaning and significance of the word 'Congo' had not yet been discovered. The English Government was assuredly not awake to the signs of the times. The only man in Europe who seemed to understand and grasp the situation was Leopold II., King of the Belgians. He sent commissioners to intercept Stanley at Marseilles when he was on his way back to England and to make proposals to him to return to the Congo. But Stanley sadly needed rest, and for that year, at all events, he put the tempting offer aside.

"In the following year, 1878, finding it impossible to arouse British merchants to the importance of the Congo basin, Stanley went to Brussels, and was more easily persuaded than he could have been twelve months previously to commit himself to the new designs of Leopold. In 1879 he visited the Congo once more, and for five successive years devoted himself to the transformation of the country into an independent State called the 'Congo Free State,' under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians.

"Everyone is aware that all the great European nations have recently shown the deepest interest in Central Africa. On the east coast Uganda, East Africa, and Nyasaland have become British Protectorates; in the centre and westward exists the vast region—full, unfortunately, of unhappy memories connected with the exploitation of rubber—called Belgian Congo; immediately adjoining, on the west coast, is French Equatorial Africa, together with those recent arrangements by which the boundary line between France and Germany has been settled as one of the issues of the famous 'coup d'Agadir.' From this point of view alone Stanley's great expedition, organised by the 'Daily Telegraph' and the 'New York Herald,' has powerfully changed the course of history and altered the whole map of Africa. For all practical purposes the geography, if not the international complexion, of Africa is now established.

SHAH OF PERSIA AND HIS STUDIES.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The 27th day of the month Shaban of the year of Hejra 1332, which corresponds to July 21 of the present year of our own era, will see the coming of age, the coronation, and the assumption of power by Ahmed Mirza, the Shah of Persia, and already sinister rumours are afloat at Teheran and throughout northern Persia of new intrigues on the part of the deposed Shah Mahomed Ali to regain the throne, writes the Odessa correspondent of 'The Standard.'

It is certainly a 'now or never' with this indomitable expatriate, who cannot reconcile himself to exile and loss of power, and we may expect in the course of the next few months another desperate attempt on his part to upset the arrangement set up on the memorable July 16, 1909.

Public opinion in Persia is divided as to the chances of his succeeding in his schemes, but apart from the avowedly reactionary section of the population everyone in Persia would be glad to see the young Ahmed Mirza ascending officially the throne of the Kajars. Though young completing but his eighteenth year on the date above mentioned, he certainly comes to his office much better prepared by his education than any of his predecessors.

A RUSSIAN TUTOR.

While his father was still heir to the throne and Governor of Azerbaijan, he, a young boy, began to study Russian, together with his elder brother, Etehad-ed-Sultaneh, from one of the Russian officers at Tabriz, and continued his lessons afterwards at Teheran (when his father ascended the throne at the beginning of 1907), under Captain Smirnov, who has remained his tutor and military instructor to this day.

In September, 1909, on the deposition of Mahomed Ali, all his former teachers, with the exception of Captain Smirnov, were removed, and a special Shah's school was established on the initiative of the Regent Nasr-el-Mulk, where the young Shah, together with his elder brother, the heir-apparent, Mahomed Hassan; his uncle, Nasret-ed-Sultaneh, and twelve other boys of the most distinguished Persian families, began to undergo a regular course of instruction. The curriculum consisted of Persian and Arabic, as well as of Russian and French, the latter being taught by M. de Morgny, the legal adviser of the Ministry of the Interior, who also lectured to the boys on the elements of law.

PRIZES AWARDED.

In addition, the Shah and his school-fellows have been taught religion, painting, calligraphy, history, geography, arithmetic, physics, natural history, Persian literature, and gymnastics. In May every year examinations have taken place at which the Shah has been rewarded with various prizes. Since last autumn, when the Regent returned to Persia, the Shah has been in the habit of attending the Thursday meetings of the Council of Ministers, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of State business. As the future head of the army his military training is on the lines of that of young officers in the Russian military colleges.

At present the studies at school have been rather reduced in scope, and the school itself only consists of eight scholars. It is probable that the next examinations in May will also be the last, as the school will presumably be abolished. But the practical tuition in Russian and French will continue even after the coronation, and there is a scheme in preparation according to which, before the expiry of Captain Smirnov's contract, in the summer of 1915, the Shah will make a journey abroad with a view to studying the military organisation of foreign countries. Altogether Captain Smirnov has the greatest share in shaping the mind of the future ruler of Persia, who is a very bright and intelligent youth, enjoying the sympathies of the population and bringing to his task a more complete mental equipment than his almost illiterate father.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 12th May, was published in Thursday's 'Bombay Government Gazette.'

There was rain during the week in most of the districts of the Presidency. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops is in full swing. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona and Satara but grass and Kadi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage, below normal.
Sind	25 to 46
Gujarat	35 to 49
Konkan	23 to 33
Deccan	27 to 46
Karnatak	31 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 9th May were 2,481 in Sholapur, 1,091 in Satara and 64 in Bijapur.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

TRICKSTERS TRICKED.

HOW "PAT O'RAFFERTY" WAS FOILED

Act I. of an entertaining confidence trick comedy was unfolded at Marlborough-street Police Court on 21st April. The tale was told by a very innocent-looking young Colonial from Johannesburg who turned out (to the sorrow of at least one gentleman) to be particularly sly for all his mildness of manner and his soft boyish voice, writes the 'Daily News.'

Richard Rock Currie was this young man's name, and in the dock, as he told his story, was a middle-aged man with a curled moustache, quick eyes, and very carefully creased cashmere trousers—"George Watson," address, profession, and antecedents unknown. The charge against George was of frequenting Hyde Park with intent to commit a felony—i.e., by "working" the confidence trick.

There was another gentleman, it seems, in the plot (and in the Park), but for the time being he has vanished, and the story is incomplete without him.

A MEETING IN THE ABBEY.

This is Mr. Currie's entertaining little yarn about the adventure as told to the magistrate, with many quiet smiles.

"On Saturday morning," he said, "I was in Westminster Abbey when a man came up to me and asked me some question about the service. We got into conversation. He said he came from South Africa, and I said so did I. Then he suggested that as he had a big motor-car we should go for a run down to Brighton together. Incidentally he asked me where I kept my money, and I said at Cook's.

"I then began to suspect that he was a confidence trick man, but, keeping my suspicions to myself, I arranged to meet him at Hyde Park Corner at half-past nine on Monday morning, when (he said) he would take me to Oxford in his car.

"PAT O'RAFFERTY" ARRIVES.

"We met, as suggested, outside St. George's Hospital, and walked towards the Park. In front of me I saw the prisoner. He dropped a glove, I picked it up and returned it to him, and thanking me he took out a wallet, which seemed to be bulging with banknotes, and placed the glove amongst them.

"What are you doing with all those notes?" said my new acquaintance to the prisoner.

"Why," replied the prisoner. 'Don't you know who I am? I am Pat O'Rafferty! And to prove that he was telling the truth, he produced a newspaper (of a year ago), which contained the news that a Mr. Patrick O'Rafferty, a poor Irishman living in Lancashire, had, after five years' litigation, come in for a windfall of a quarter of a million of money. He was to inherit this money on the condition that:—

The heir to the estate . . . should personally give to the Roman Catholic Church the sum of £10,000.

He should cause to be distributed £30,000 among the poor throughout the world, and that the money was to be distributed by persons who lived and worked amongst the poor, irrespective of creed or nationality, provided that they show the heir that they have means of their own before being given any money to distribute.

"I asked him," said Mr. Currie, "why he didn't distribute the money through the usual channels of charity, but he told me that under the will this was impossible.

SUSPICION MADE SURE.

"The 'Confidence man'—the other man who is not in custody—then suggested that he might render some help. Then the prisoner said that, of course, he would want some security, and to this the confidence man replied that he had several hundred pounds, and that his security was quite good. He would take over the distribution of £10,000, and Watson ('Pat') would pay £100 for his trouble."

Mr. Currie went on to say that he was then convinced that he was in the hands of confidence tricksters. It was clearly his game to get to Scotland Yard without raising the suspicions of his two new friends. So, feigning illness—a sudden touch of "fever"—he said he must get away now, and arranged to meet Pat and the other benefactor at a certain hour on Monday in the park, near the Achilles statue.

Much concerned at his sudden seizure, his new friends saw him safely into a motor-bus, and off he went to Scotland Yard.

ARRESTED IN THE PARK.

And so it was that on Monday afternoon at half-past two Mr. Currie was in the park again, closely shadowed by Sergeant West and some other detectives. The "confidence man" and the other gentleman from Johannesburg walked together in the park. Near by, now sitting on a seat near Apsley House, and now dodging behind the trees, was the prisoner. Sergeant West went after him and collared him, but somehow the other man got away.

"It's all up! you needn't hold me," said the prisoner when he felt the grip of the muscular young sergeant at his neck. "We've all got to get a living somehow. You have to keep your wife and family from starving." Then he began tearing up the newspaper containing the glad news of Mr. Pat O'Rafferty's fortune. This was rescued by the sergeant, and pasted together again at the Hyde Park Police Station, whither the prisoner was conveyed and charged. There he refused to disclose anything about himself. Nine "Bank of Engraving" notes for £50 each and two for £5 were found on him.

"NOTHING."

"Well, what have you to say?" asked the magistrate after the sergeant had given his evidence.

"I'm very sorry," replied Watson, with a regretful shrug of his broad shoulders. "I got nothing—and I asked for nothing." And so at this stage he was remanded.

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Printed and published by A. P. BRAWIN,
for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COM-
PANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Press, Meadows St. Fort, Bombay.